The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XIII. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1902. NO. 45

LOCAL NOTES.

—Mrs. Elmer E. Bell is visiting among friends in Juniata county.

—Sacramental services will be held in the Mapleton M. E. church next Sunday morning.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., sells and recommends all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—Snow commenced falling about day break this morning and at this hour it looks as if we may have some sledding.

—I. Newton Taylor has been re-appointed postmaster at Mount Union by President Roosevelt. Congratulations.

—Among our recent callers were our friends D. H. Walker, of Cass townsnip, and Alvin Decker, of Union township.

—Sunday next will be Candlemas or ground hog day. Then we may expect a settlement of the weather problem for the ensuing six weeks.

—Mrs. James S. Gillam, of Tyrone, has been calling upon some of her numerous Mapleton friends during the past few days. She is always a welcome visitor.

—Misses Emma and Ida Chilcott, of Colfax, were in town Saturday en route home from a six months' visit among friends in Kansas, Nebraska and Illinois.

—If troubled with a weak digestion, belching, sour stomach, or if you feel dull after eating, try Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at J. G. Gillam's store.

—Mrs. M. E. Evans, who has been in the Hahneman Hospital, Philadelphia, for the past seven weeks for treatment for a diseased limb, returned home yesterday evening. She believes a cure has been effected.

—Cut this out and take it to J. G. Gillam's store and get a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, the best physic. They also cure disorders of the stomach, biliousness and headache.

—An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Quarry, of Union township, died Monday and is being buried to-day at Bowman's Chapel cemetery. The child was aged 8 days. The bereaved parents have our sympathy.

—Howard C. Bratton and wife, of Harrisburg, spent Monday with Mrs. Bratton's father in Mapleton. Mr. Bratton is a popular passenger conductor on the Middle division and both he and his wife have many warm friends in Mapleton.

—A Virginia bride and groom passing a honeymoon at a Hagerstown hotel, blew out the gas, but fortunately went to supper instead of to bed. No serious harm resulted, but they were more closely watched during the remainder of their stay than was pleasant under the circumstances.

—Elbe Green and wife, of Pittsburg, were guests of Bruce Yocum and wife Monday and yesterday. Mr. Green was for several years employed in Parkersburg, West Virginia, but some time ago moved to Pittsburg. They had been spending a short time at their former home in Cassville and with friends at Saltillo.

—At the Republican primaries held last Saturday evening the following ticket was nominated: D. B. Miller, judge; James Henderson, inspector; S. P. Stubbs, high constable; James Montgomery, constable; Samuel Hatfield, W. H. Dell, R. N. McCarl, councilmen; A. M. Parker, T. M. Wood, school directors; Edward Foster, auditor.

—Mrs. W. T. Boring's Sunday school class will give a supper from five to nine o'clock Thursday evening, February 6th at the residence of Mrs. Treverton. The girls solicit a generous patronage from the public and we can assure all that liberal provisions will be made for the meal. The same evening they will serve ice cream and cake at the same place.

—It is said that old time tradition that women must wait for a matrimonial proposal is to be relegated to the attic. A western movement by a St. Louis clergyman favors proposal by women. Many women support themselves and a husband and if a woman is able to support a husband, she should certainly have something to say in the selection of one.

—Ada Frances, infant danghter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Banks, died at the home of the parents in Mapleton at 7 o'clock last Friday evening. The child was aged 15 days and had been in delicate health since its birth. We sympathize with the parents. The remains were interred Sunday morning in the U. B. cemetery, services being conducted by Rev. R. S. Woodward.

—The citizens of Ludington, Michigan, have established a precedent which may be widely copied. Incensed at the charges of their physicians, they contracted with one physician to care for the health of the town at a stipulated salary of $1,800 per annum, agreeing to pay a stipulated fine where the doctor found he had been called unnecessarily,

—Supervisor R. L. Roe gave a dinner last Wednesday to the foremen under him and a sumptuous repast was served. Two of the foremen were reported on the relief the following morning. Supervisor Roe was awarded the one hundred dollar prize for the best track on the middle division and he gave the dinner to his foremen in recognition of their efforts. Mr. Roe has been transferred from Huntingdon to Reading and will be succeeded by B. E. Lippencott. We are sorry to see Mr. Roe leave this section.

—John Swartzell, the veteran surveyor and one of Mifflin county's most widely-known citizens, died at his home near Siglerville on Wednesday at the age of 84 years. In early life deceased was a teacher, but for many years was a surveyor and continued in fairly active service up until a very few years ago. On historical matters connected with Mifflin county his mind was stored with reliable facts, and his knowledge of the topography of this section and of property lines, &c., was something remarkable. He was a man of sterling honesty and the strictest integrity. —*Democrat and Sentinel.*

—Thomas Glover, a former resident of Mount Union, died last night at his home on Chartiers Avenue, McKees Rocks, Allegheny county. He had been ill four days suffering from a paralytic stroke. Mr. Glover was a native of England and came to this country in 1871, settling at Mount Union. The family was very neighborly and their kindness will long be remembered by those who knew them. In 1886 they moved to McKees Rocks where Mr. Glover had secured a position with the Anderson & DuPuy Steel company. He is survived by three daughters —Mrs. Lucy Morgan, Mrs. Sarah Haskins and Mrs. Louisa Rodgers.

A Deep Mystery.

It is a mystery why women endure Backache, Headache Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Melancholy, Fainting and Dizzy Spells when thousands have proved that Electric Bitters will quickly cure such troubles. "I suffered for years with kidney trouble," writes Mrs. Phebe Cherley, of Petersan, Ia., "and a lame back pained me so I could not dress myself, but Electric Bitters wholly cured me, and, although 73 years old, I now am able to do all my housework." It overcomes Constipation, improves Appetite, gives perfect health. Only 50c at W. H. Spangler's store.

Burned to Death.

Harry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Will McLaughlin, was burned so badly last Wednesday morning at the home of the parents in Huntington, West Virginia, that death ensued in a few hours. From information received at this office, the mother had gone to a neighbor's, who lived on the second floor of the same house, on an errand. She heard the child scream and hurring down stairs and found the child enveloped in flames, he having been playing with the fire in the stove. The mother succeeded in extinguishing the flames but the child was horribly burned. This occurred about nine o'clock in the morning and he suffered until 3.10 o'clock in the afternoon when death came to his relief. He was aged about 4 years. The remains were interred at Huntington, West Virginia, last Friday. Mrs. McLaughlin was formerly Miss Elsie Rosensteel, whose childhood days were spent in Mapleton.

The Mother's Favorite.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the mother's favorite. It is pleasant and safe for children to take and always cures. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is the best medicine made for these diseases. There is not the least danger in giving it to children for it contains no opium or other injurious drugs and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Musical College.

The Musical College, Freeburg, Snyder county, Pa., is recognized as one of the well equippped schools of music. $33 will pay for six weeks' instructions and board. Spring term will begin May 5. For catalogue address,

HENRY B. MOYER, Director.

THE RAPE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

BY DR. A. J. HAMILTON.

[Suggested by a recent view of Jack's Narrows.]

Where the red man rode the waters
Of the rapid Juniata,
Lightly tossing on the billows
In his graceful birch canoe,
Or whispered airy nothings
To his dark inamorata
In the damp and sweet savannas
Where the honeysuckle grew.

Where the mountains rose sublimely,
O'er the gurgling brook and meadow,
Crag on crag their rugged summits
Pushed aside the deepening blue,
And the young deer gamboled gaily
In the untouched forest's shadow,
And the sun surprised the primrose
Bathing in the morning dew.

Where the frost King's icy fingers
Crushed the rock far up the hill side,
And flung the shivered fragments
Sheer to the water's edge;
And the stunted birch grew feebly
Near the clump of leaning alders,
And the musk rat paddled safely
'Neath the overhanging ledge.

Great bridges span the river,
Once gay with Indian bunting;
And derricks mar the landscape
Where young man and maiden strayed.
The streamlet's bed is dusty,
The grand old forest's wanting,
And debris chokes the channel
Where the mountain torrent played.

Where the early morning sunshine
Changed the emerald hill to golden
And sent the mist a scudding
In clouds across the dell.
Huge machinery is groaning,
And the angry engine's flooding
The hill with smoke and vapor
Like the spouting mouth of hell.

Where the vast and gloomy forest
Saw the dreaded Indian chieftain
Lead his band of painted fighters
To attack some lonely post,
The wild vine clambers freely
Over miles of tangled brushwood,
And the eagle wheels in anger
O'er the home which she has lost.

The crags strewn o'er the hill side
Are torn and seamed and riven,
Cast into mighty cylinders
And tortured into dust;
And the naked earth lies baking
In the sun and wind of heaven,
And the rain works deep, wide gullies
In the unprotected crust.

The terraced hills lie silent,
Raped and plundered of their treasure,
And their short and tender foliage
Is shriveling in the sun.
Their brows seem bowed in sorrow;
They're no more a source of pleasure
For nature writhes in agony
When the white man's work is done.

Local Institute.

A teachers' local institute for the district comprising Mapleton borough and Union township, will be held in M. E. church, Mapleton, Friday evening and Saturday, February 7 and 8, 1902. The program follows:

Friday evening, February 7, 8 o'clock—Music; recitation, Blair Shore; recitation, Jettie Moore; vocal solo, "Asleep in the Deep," S. M. Doyle; recitation, Pearl Neice; instrumental solo, Bertha Miller; lecture, "The Prime Factor," by Prof. J. G. Dell, principal of West Huntingdon schools; instrumental solo, Bertha Miller.

Saturday morning, February 8, 9.30 o'clock—Music; invocation, Rev. W. H. Norcross; organization; opening address, M. L. Rex; music; address, Co. Supt. S. G. Rudy; recitation, Etta McDonald; address, Prof. M. H. Stephens; music; discussion, "Child Culture," Monroe Querry, S. M. Doyle, Prof. I. W. J. McClain.

Saturday afternoon, 1.15 o'clock—Music; "Value of Music in the Public Schools," J. G. Hicks; recitation, "Ten Little Temperance Boys," pupils of primary school; address, Rev. H. W. Koehler; music; "Demands Made upon the Public Schools," Prof. J. H. Joyce; "Illustration as a Factor in Education," Prof. J. O. Smith; vocal solo, "Where the Golden Sunbeams Linger," Carrie A. Swope; "The Other Side," C. Edgar Detwiler; music; "Professional Enthusiasm;" Prof. J. G. Dell; music; adjournment.

It Girdles the Globe.

The fame of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, as the best in the world, extends around the earth. It's the one perfect healer of Cuts, Corns, Burns, Bruises, Sores, Scalds, Boils, Ulcers, Felons, Aches, Pains and all Skin Eruptions. Only fallible Pile cure. 25c a box at W. H. Spangler's.

Oliver S. Temple.

Oliver S. Temple, of Newton Hamilton, died at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George Palmer in Mapleton, at 12.05 o'clock Monday morning, January 27, 1902, of heart failure. Mr. Temple and his daughter, Mrs. Annie Sechrist, came up from Newton Hamilton the Saturday previous to remain a few days with the friends at this place. Mr. Temple was enjoying unusually good health and such a sad termination of the visit was not anticipated. Saturday evening he visited Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F., and addressed the membership in a hearty fraternal manner. Sunday being rather inclement he remained in the house and decided to go to church in the evening and to make calls on Monday. Sunday evening he was not feeling well and concluded not to go to church. The family retired and after eleven o'clock Mr. Palmer was called. He went to Mr. Temple's bedside and the latter complained of being dizzy and at Mr. Palmer's suggestion Dr. Spangler was summoned. The doctor administered restoratives but it was too late to aid him. At 12.05 he sank peacefully to rest.

Mr. Temple was born in Wayne township, Mifflin county, August 27, 1827, hence was aged 74 years and 5 months. He learned the plastering trade with his father and subsequently worked as a repairman on the Pennsylvania canal. May 19, 1847, he enlisted as a soldier for the Mexican war and was assigned to Capt. James Caldwell's Company M, Second Pennsylvania Volunteers. He served fifteen months in this war and upon returning home re-entered the employ of the canal company. February 14, 1850, he was united in marriage to Mary Jane Beard, of McVeytown, who died February 13, 1895. Soon after their marriage they settled in Mapleton living in a house near where the residence of J. S. Henderson now stands. In 1851 he secured a position as track hand at Mapleton and some time afterward moved to Newton Hamilton where he was placed in charge of a gang. Upon the breaking out of the war in 1861 he enlisted in Capt. Matthias Neice's Company K., Forty Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was soon after detailed as member of the Signal Corps of the Department of the Potomac. His term of service embraced a period of three years and two months and he was mustered out at Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1864. During his service he participated in many engagements and was wounded in the left forearm at Winchester. After his discharge he returned home and resumed employment with the Pennsylvania Railroad company. For fifteen years he was a foreman but he had conscientious scruples against Sunday work and resigned the position. In consideration of faithful services the company appointed him day watchman and exempted him from all Sunday work. When the pension system went into effect two years ago Mr. Temple was in the first list retired, he having served the company forty-eight years (excepting the time he served his country) and having passed the seventy year line.

To Mr. and Mrs. Temple were born five daughters and three sons, of whom one son and three daughters survive. They are Thomas J., Mrs. Annie Sechrist and Mrs. Harriet M. Wilson, of Newton Hamilton, and Mrs. Mary E. Moore, of Altoona. Just nine years prior to Mr. Temple's death, his son-in-law, Mr. Sechrist, was killed by falling through a bridge east of Newton Hamilton. Mr. Temple is also survived by one brother, William, of Altoona, and one sister, Mrs. Rev. Hodges, of Berlin, Pa.

For more than forty years, Mr. Temple was an active and devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was for many years class leader and Sunday school teacher. He filled other positions in the church and wherever he was his devotion to the cause of the Master was noticeable. March 1, 1854 he united with Aughwick Lodge, No. 472, I. O. O. F., in which he continued to hold membership until the time of his death. Next to the church he prized Odd Fellowship and his Lodge was preparing a surprise for him on the occasion of the completion of his forty-eighth year as a member. He was also an active member of McVeytown Lodge, No. 376, F. and A. M., of McVeytown, and a Comrade of Surg. Charles Bower Post, No. 457, G. A. R. He took an active interest in local affairs and at the time of his death was Chief Burgess, of Newton Hamilton borough. He had filled this position at other times and was for several years a school director.

It was our privilege to know Mr. Temple intimately and to meet him under circumstances when the inner life is revealed and at no time and under no circumstances have we detected about him the least particle of insincerity or dissembling. He was true to himself and true to his profession. Selfishness was a stranger to him and the aim of his whole life seemed to be to raise his fellowmen to a higher plane. In his death the community in which he so long lived loses a useful citizen.

The remains were taken to Newton Hamilton on mail Monday evening where they will be interred at 1.30 o'clock this afternoon.

A Reliable Daily Paper.

The Pittsburg Times is the only daily newspaper in that city which does not have a Sunday edition. The Times puts all its energies and money into publishing the best newspaper there six days out of the week. Its people believe in the Biblical and humane idea that men and newspapers should have one day's rest in seven. The Times shows the result of this in sending out a vigorous paper. Accuracy and brevity are its watchwords. Its editorial page is the work of several specialists and is the one that commends itself in its discussion of current topics to the children of public schools, as well as their fathers, mothers, teachers and all who read and think. In politics its policy is Republican, giving all the news of all parties as well. Its theatrical review is a critical review. The box office has no influence over it. People have become accustomed to read what The Times says of plays more than the same department in all other Pittsburg papers combined. The Times criticises when the criticism is of benefit to its readers, whether it happens to benefit the theatrical manager or not. The sporting page is in charge of an expert, and cream, not blue milk, is served in its columns. The Times also pays particular attention to church matters, and its church news is at once reliable and general. Its special correspondents everywhere keep its pages day by day a perfect mirror of the world. The woman's page is a carefully edited one and every woman who knows The Times is devoted to this page. The Times is a model paper. Six days a week for six cents.

Thousands Sent into Exile.

Every year a large number of poor sufferers whose lungs are sore and racked with coughs are urged to go to another climate. But this is costly and not always sure. Don't be an exile when Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption will cure you at home. It's the most infallible medicine for Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung diseases on earth. The first dose brings relief. Astounding cures result from persistent use. Trial bottle free at W. H. Spangler's. Price, 50c and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

Marriage Licenses.

Jesse C. McClain, Robertsdale, and Susan Alloway, Wells township, Fulton county, Pa.

Christopher A. Hitchings and Elizabeth McCloskey, both of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

Sylvester Nawahosky and Caroline Stelina, both of Stormstown, Pa.

George W. Etters and Lillie M. Lykens, both of Warriorsmark township.

David A. Long, Clay township, and Mary E. Dunlap, Carbon township.

Charles L. Fluke, Smithfield township, and Grace King, Huntingdon.

Edward C. Shanefelter, Coalmont, and Wilda Dixon, Broad Top City.

Samuel J. Hemphill and Mary C. Clabaugh, both of Huntingdon.

Frazer S. Monaghan, West Chester, and Edith E. Hayes, Patterson, Pa.

George H. Louder and Nannie N. Fleck, both of Huntingdon.

Matthew Washington Green, Cole's Summit, and Agnes P. Peterson, Clay township.

Mellvin J. Heckert and Nellie I. Krater, both of Mount Union, Pa.

John Orval Linn, Shade Gap, and Belle M. Yocum, Nossville.

Beat Out of an Increase of His Pension

A Mexican war veteran and prominent editor writes: "Seeing the advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, I am reminded that as a soldier in Mexico in '47 and '48, I contracted Mexican diarrhoea and this remedy has kept me from getting an increase in my pension for on every renewal a dose of it restores me." It is unequalled as a quick cure for diarrhoea and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

DENMARK CEDES ISLANDS

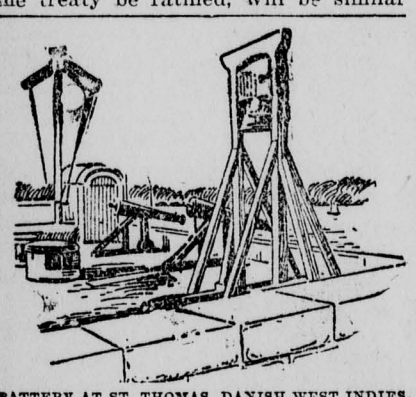
Secretary Hay and Minister Brun Sign a Treaty.

SENT TO SENATE FOR APPROVAL

The Danish West Indian Islands Will Not Be Transferred to the United States Until the Question of Sale Has Been Submitted to the Inhabitants — Form the Key of the Caribbean.

Washington, D. C.—The treaty of cession of the Danish West Indies was signed at the State Department by Secretary Hay and Constantin Brun, the Danish Minister. The treaty was submitted to the Senate for ratification.

Following the invariable rule in such cases, the State Department officials declined to make public any of the details of the treaty, so that it is not possible to state positively the price to be paid. It is known that Denmark has abandoned the position she was inclined to occupy in regard to the conservation of the political rights of the inhabitants of the islands, and that she leaves the United States a free hand to deal with them, without pledge of American citizenship or of free trade. It is assumed that the status of the islands, politically and commercially, should the treaty be ratified, will be similar



BATTERY AT ST. THOMAS, DANISH WEST INDIES.

to that of Porto Rico. Having gained these points in the negotiations, the State Department officials believe that the treaty is certain to receive the approval of the Senate.

The treaty is peculiar in that it will require action not only by the United States Senate and the Danish Rigsdag, but also by the United States House of Representatives, since it will be necessary for the House to supply the appropriation to defray the expense of purchase.

It is regarded as a strong point by the framers of the treaty that the people of the islands are to have a voice in the question of cession. The treaty itself does not contain any reference to a plebiscite, but the Danish Government has given notice that before it ratified the treaty it will submit the question to the people of the islands. It is not expected that the islanders will offer any objection to the transfer of the islands to the United States.

St. Thomas, the largest of the islands, is formed of a chain of high hills running east and west. It is thirteen miles long, measures three miles at its greatest width, and contains an area of seventeen square miles. The sea surrounding this island is filled with small islets, called keys, which are regarded as part of St. Thomas. About two miles to the northeast lies the island of St. John, and some forty miles to the south is the third island, St. Croix, or, as it is perhaps more generally termed, Santa Cruz.

The port of St. Thomas is a good one, and it is stated that 200 vessels can anchor there with safety. The islands are considered of great strategic importance. The initial efforts to secure them were begun by the United States in the course of President Grant's first administration.

RAILROAD HELD RESPONSIBLE.

Verdict of Coroner's Jury Upon the New York Central Tunnel Disaster.

New York City.—The Coroner's jury which has been investigating the New York Central tunnel disaster, in which seventeen lives were lost, has rendered a verdict holding the New York Central Railroad responsible for the accident, and absolving John M. Wisker, the engineer of the colliding train, from all blame. Wisker was discharged from custody. The jury held that his failure to see and heed the danger signals was due to the smoke and fog in the tunnel, and that the officials of the road, in failing to improve conditions which have been a menace to life for ten years past, must be held responsible.

The matter will now be taken before the grand jury by District Attorney Jerome. It is expected that indictments will be found against high officials of the road, as well as against at least two of the "practical men" high in the service. If indictments are found, the charge will be manslaughter.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury showed that the signal lights in the tunnel cannot all always be seen by engineers; that the four short blocks in the tunnel constitute a constant danger, because engineers have to go by their "sense of locality," instead of by positive, clearly seen signals.

Canadian Troops Plot Mutiny.

A plot to mutiny among Canadian Mounted Rifles has been discovered.

TRY TO POISON MOTHER

Two Sisters Put Paris Green in Their Parent's Tea.

Discovered by Brother, They Confess in Court—Were Wayward, and Attempted Murder to Get $300 Insurance.

Hoboken, N. J. — Annie Thoms, seventeen years old, and her sister, Lizzie, thirteen years old, were arraigned before Recorder Stanton charged with conspiracy to poison their mother. Mrs. Thoms, whose husband, John Thoms, is at St. Mary's Hospital suffering from a broken leg. Mrs. Thoms, who made the complaint, said that her daughters were beyond her control. Mrs. Thoms alleged that on Wednesday paris green had been put in her tea. She detected it and set about making an investigation. Lizzie told her that Annie had put the poison in the tea, her object being to secure $300 for which the mother's life was insured. The following day her twelve-year-old son found a package of the poison under a mattress and gave it to his mother.

Annie was then questioned by the Recorder. She said her mother had put her out of the house because she refused to work. While she was absent, she said, her brother bought the poison and it was his proposition that they should poison their mother. She returned to the house and he gave her the poison, which she hid under the mattress. While she was in bed, she said, her sister Lizzie took the poison from the place in which it was hidden and put a part of it in the teapot.

The boy denied that he had bought the poison. The first he knew of it was when his mother found the poison in the tea. The next day he accidentally found the package of paris green under the mattress and gave it to his mother.

Lizzie corroborated her sister's statement that the boy had bought the poison and that he had suggested putting it in their mother's tea. She admitted that she herself had put the poison in the tea, but said she did it because her sister told her to do it. During this recital John had been clinging to his mother and sobbing violently. His grief affected Lizzie visibly, and after watching him for a moment she retracted her charge against him and admitted that his statement was true. She said that she and her sister concocted the plot and went to New York City to buy the poison. They changed their minds after crossing the river and returned to Hoboken, where Annie bought the poison at a drug store. Then they went home. Her sister gave her the poison and she put a teaspoonful of it into the teapot.

Recorder Stanton sent the two girls to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. He said that in all his thirty years of experience in Prosecutor Winfield's office and on the bench he had never seen so appalling a case of depravity.

TAFT ON PHILIPPINE CONDITIONS

The Governor-General Says the Islands Are Rapidly Becoming Peaceful.

San Francisco, Cal. — Governor-General Taft, discussing conditions in the Philippines, said:

"I wish the press would correct the impression that there is war on all the islands. The insurrection is confined to two localities, the Province of Batangas and the Island of Samar. I have received a most encouraging cable from General Wright, who is the Acting Governor in my absence. It was said that owing to General Bell's strong repressive measures the trouble in Batangas was being quieted. He further said there was no doubt that Batangas would soon be as peaceful as any of the other provinces.

"I wish to impress upon everybody that civil government is a success. There is a strong peace party in the islands, and it is composed of the most influential men among the Filipinos. I have never been so encouraged as to the prospects of the Philippines as I have within the past three months. There has certainly been a great change in the sentiment of the people. They are beginning to appreciate the fact that civil government means better times for them.

"There are thirty-five provinces capable of government. The only place where there is trouble is in the Island of Samar. That is the most difficult island for military operations. There are no roads, and the troops have to use watercourses to follow the natives to their fastnesses. But we are all confident that it is only a question of a short time when the island will be pacified."

Governor Taft expects to return to the islands about March 1.

SUICIDE'S SHORTAGE $16,000.

Treasurer of the Commercial Travelers' Association Lost Money on Races.

St. Louis, Mo.—Investigation of the books of H. C. Tatum, secretary and treasurer of the Western Commercial Travelers' Association, who recently committed suicide, shows a shortage of about $16,000.

It is said that Tatum made a confession to members of a committee of the association when the examination of his books was begun prior to the annual election, which was held three days before his death. He informed the committee that they would find a shortage, and said that it had all been wagered on horse races.

Killed in a Mine Explosion.

Six men were killed and ten injured by a mine explosion in Pictou, Cal.

CAPTAIN SHOT HIS MATE

A Tragedy on the American-Built Ship James Drummond.

THE ACT PREVENTED A MUTINY

To Save His Life Captain Nason, in the Presence of His Wife and Son, Killed Mate Burns on a Voyage in the South Pacific—He Was Exonerated by a Consular Inquiry on Reaching Port.

Bath, Me.—Word has been received here of the eventful voyage of the Bath-built ship James Drummond, from Puget Sound to Freemantle, Australia, during which the captain was forced to shoot his mate to save his own life and prevent mutiny on the craft.

The Drummond was built here for Charles V. Minot, of Phippsburg, but was soon after sold to San Francisco men, and has since been in service on the Pacific coast. Her captain is H. J. Nason, who had charge of the vessel during her trips along the Atlantic coast.

The Drummond left Chemanuis for Freemantle with a cargo of lumber, and shortly before sailing Captain Nason shipped as mate Thomas Burns, who had sailed in that capacity on a number of American vessels. The Drummond left Puget Sound late in April and almost as soon as the voyage began the new mate started to make trouble. He began by ill-treating the Chinese cabin boy and was rebuked by Captain Nason. This embittered the mate and he annoyed the skipper by taking duties in his own hands that were usually attended to by the latter. Captain Nason objected to this practice and Burns wanted to fight immediately. From that time on Burns came on deck every day armed with a revolver, and during his night watch called the men off the lookout and conversed with them.

One morning Captain Nason appeared on deck and found the fore and main royals clewed up. He spoke sharply to the mate and a scuffle ensued, in which the mate remarked to Captain Nason: "You are only a living corpse, and won't run this ship much longer."

This threat caused the captain much anxiety, and he did not neglect to have his revolver in his pocket at all times. He kept a close watch on Burns. The third day after this quarrel, June 15, when passing the Fiji Islands, the crisis was reached. Captain Nason, his wife and son, were sitting at supper in the forward cabin when the mate came in and took a seat at the table. As the captain was serving him with food Burns pulled out his revolver and pointed it at his superior. Captain Nason dropped his fork and shot at Burns from his hip, the bullet striking the mate in the breast.

As the shot was fired the Chinese cabin boy, who had been ill-treated by Burns, grabbed a carving knife and stabbed the mate in the throat. Locking his wife and boy in their cabins Captain Nason went on deck with two pistols at full cock and found the crew clustered aft.

"Are any of you men in this?" he asked.

"No, sir," was the reply; "we thought the mate had shot you, and we are glad it is the other way."

Burns died almost instantly and the next morning his body was buried in the ocean.

Captain Nason put in at Freemantle, where a consular inquiry was held, at which the skipper was exonerated from blame in killing Burns.

COINER BET HIS COUNTERFEITS.

Blair and His Wife Passed Spurious Money at Race Track.

San Francisco, Cal. — Ulysses G. Blair and wife have been arrested for passing counterfeit coin. Blair admits his guilt, and says his wife assisted him in passing the coin, getting rid, he says, of about $600 a month. The counterfeits are the most perfect that have been seen in this part of the country. His method of disposing of the spurious coin was by placing it in small amounts with the bookmakers at the Oakland race track.

Blair, who posed as a capitalist, has been popular socially for about two years, and has entertained a host of friends and acquaintances lavishly at his elegant home at Fruitdale. In his house in the suburbs of Oakland the Secret Service agents found a complete counterfeiters' outfit.

RENOUNCES CLAIMS TO THRONE.

Archduchess Elizabeth Gives Up Her Rights For Betrothed.

Vienna, Austria. — The Archduchess Elizabeth, in view of her marriage to Prince Otto von Windisch-Graetz, who is not of royal blood, took the oath renouncing all claims for herself and her descendants to the Austrian throne.

The Emperor's gifts to the Archduchess Elizabeth include securities valued at $960,000, a yearly allowance of $250,000, jewelry valued at $1,000,000, a gold dinner service and several homes.

The couple first met at a ball, and the Archduchess, after much persuasion, won the Emperor's consent to their marriage on condition that nothing definite should be decided until she attained her eighteenth birthday, which was in September last.

Snow Storms in the West.

Kansas and Nebraska have suffered from heavy snowstorms.

GOV. MURPHY SWORN IN

His Installation as the Chief Executive of New Jersey.

He Recommends Purification of the Passaic, Election Law Reform, and State Cure of the Consumptive Poor.

Trenton, N. J.—Franklin Murphy, of Newark, toon the oath as Governor of the State of New Jersey in the presence of the House and Senate, meeting in joint session on the stage of Taylor Opera House. The oath was administered by Chief Justice William S. Gummere, of the Supreme Court.

The Governor-elect was formally introduced to the members of the House and Senate by retiring Governor Voorhees, who also presented Mr. Murphy to the Chief Justice in a brief address. The great seal of the State was handed to Governor Murphy, and he delivered his inaugural address in a conversational tone.

After saying that he had just taken the oath of office provided by the Constitution, the Governor said: "To the best of my ability I propose to be faithful to the oath." He paid a compliment to Governor Voorhees

FRANKLIN MURPHY.
(Governor of New Jersey.)

and then dwelt on the subject of the pollution of the Passaic Valley. The Governor gave the history of the condition of this river and said that to remedy the conditions existing was "merely paying the penalty of crowding population."

Governor Murphy unstintingly pitched into the present election law of New Jersey. "Theoretically and practically, if the voter desires," he said, "it is a secret ballot," in New Jersey. But the Governor thought it generally admitted that the ballot in fact was not a secret one. He pointed out that the "ingenuity of the wicked is quite equal to the task of destroying the secrecy of the ballot." Then he recommended that the present law be so amended that no official ballots shall be obtained by the voter except in the booth, and suggested that the Massachusetts law be followed; also that the polls close at five o'clock instead of seven o'clock, and, further, that primaries be held under the control of the Boards of Election and the expense be paid out of the public funds.

The Governor pointed out the splendid financial condition of the State and recommended the increase of the National Guard by adding one regiment.

The Governor advocated a State hospital for consumptives, saying that statistics showed that in the past twenty-two years in New Jersey the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis have been more than from croup, typhoid fever, diphtheria or scarlet fever. The Governor concluded by asking the hearty co-operation of the Legislature and promising at all times to counsel and advise when called upon.

Immediately following the ceremonies in the Opera House the Governor was escorted to the grand stand erected before the State House, from which he reviewed the entire division of the National Guard of the State, which had been turned out in his honor—probably 4500 troops—together with a large civic parade.

Defaulting Bank Cashier Arrested.

Herbert H. Matteson, cashier of the First National Bank of Great Falls, Montana, was arrested in Helena by a Deputy United States Marshal for embezzlement. He had been cashier of the bank for a number of years, and stood high in business and social circles. He has a wife and child. It is supposed that he has been speculating. His alleged shortage is estimated at between $70,000 and $100,000.

Briere Will Suffer Death Penalty.

The Court of Cassation, at Paris, France, has rejected the appeal of the peasant, Briere, who was recently sentenced to death for having murdered his five children. According to the testimony at the trial, Briere, who is a widower, was anxious to marry again, but the young woman he was courting objected to the children, and they were all found murdered.

Preacher Kills His Stepson.

The Rev. Mr. Gidding stabbed to death his stepson, Harry Highfield, and two of his ribs were broken, near Shipman, Ill. The tragedy was the culmination of a feud of long standing between the father and son, dating from the marriage of the boy's mother, five years ago. Highfield had just returned from three years' service in the Philippines.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Lieutenant Hobson's plea for retirement was denied, the board deciding that his eyes were not permanently injured.

James Alman, who is said to have refused an offer of $100,000 if he would poison Lincoln, died in Washington.

The Secretary of the Navy accepted the torpedo boat Biddle, built by the Bath (Me.) Iron Works.

Washington leaders believed a canal bill would be passed at this session.

The Interstate Commerce Commission asked Congress to enact a more comprehensive interstate law.

Representative Kahn, (Rep.) of California, introduced the Chinese Exclusion bill agreed upon by all Pacific coast interests as representing their views.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The excessive rates charged by the Cuban railroads was taken in hand by General Wood by prohibiting the existing practice of charging more for short than long hauls.

Governor Taft, who has just returned from the Philippines, said the islands are overtaxed.

Governor-General Wood appropriated $317,000 for the construction of a pier and freight house at Matanzas, Cuba.

DOMESTIC.

Mrs. Winnifred Carroll, the oldest woman in Montana, died at Helena, Mont., aged 104. She was born in Ireland in 1797, and came to America in 1811.

The Sioux Indians at the Belknap Agency, in Montana, were quieted.

The bank at Hartford, Ky., was robbed of about $3500 by four men, who escaped.

A powder explosion at the Kings Mills Company, Kings Mills, Ohio, killed four men and cleared away every vestige of the plant.

Judge Noyes, of Alaska, will not be sent back to the district in which he has officiated.

Representative Brownlow, of the First Tennessee District, was renominated for Congress.

Alf Taylor, murderer of Deputy Sheriff James Lucas, was hanged at Friar's Point, Miss.

After being rejected Alexander Moore killed his sweetheart, Sophia Zantiny, and himself at Cleveland, O.

It was announced that the creed revision of the Presbyterian Church had completed its work and drafted an outline of a short declaration of belief.

The transport Grant, with Governor Taft, of the Philippines, on board, arrived at San Francisco, Cal.

R. Mellis, a chemist in the National Tube Works, from Boston, and Miss Nellie Coursin, daughter of former Mayor B. B. Coursin, were drowned in the river at McKeesport, Penn., while skating.

Burglars entered the residence of James McCune at Columbus, Ohio, and robbed a safe of $18,000 worth of registered United States bonds.

John Garwood was shot and instantly killed by John Bauman, a farmer, at Van Wert, Ohio, to whose fifteen-year-old daughter Garwood had been paying attention. Bauman gave himself up.

Professor W. C. Crossman and his fifteen-year-old son were caught on a trestle near Brenham, Tex., and run down by a passenger train. Both were instantly killed.

The German Consul at Chicago called upon Mayor Harrison to require guarantees of protection from Anarchists in the event of Prince Henry's visiting that city.

The King of Korea's second son, a student in this country, was sued for an alleged promissory note of $30,000.

The Globe yarn mills, in Fall River, Mass., were damaged about $200,000 by fire.

Suffocated by gas, George F. Smith, father of the Iowa Congressman of that name, was found dead in Council Bluffs, Iowa.

A cave-in at the new Stock Exchange building in New York City killed two men.

FOREIGN.

Mr. Balfour stated in the British House of Commons that no peace proposals of any nature had been received from the Boer leaders recently.

Lord Cranborne announced that Great Britain would object to the occupation of a port on the Persian Gulf by Russia or any other Power, and would maintain the status quo in Manchuria.

An attempt was made by a lunatic to kill King George of Greece, in the park at Phalerom. A park inspector was stabbed, but the King escaped.

The Concordia flour mill at Budapest, Hungary, was gutted by fire. The loss is estimated at $600,000.

The anti-Ritualist, John Kensit, created a scene of disorder at the confirmation of the Right Rev. Charles A. Gore, at Westminster, London, as the Bishop of Worcester.

The French Minister to China refused to present his credentials until reparation for the murder of a priest was made.

There were more than 100 deaths from the plague at Shulting, near Canton, China.

The syndicate of German bankers who were floating the new three per cent. loans, amounting to 300,000,000 marks, received subscriptions from the United States nearly covering the entire amount.

An Important Particular.

"Did you see that article in the paper the other morning about the discovery of a new way to embalm people after they are dead?" asked the lady who continues to believe that she doesn't look a day over thirty.

"No," the one who gave up the struggle several years ago, replied, "I didn't happen to notice it."

"Well it seems that some undertaker has found out how to make a fluid that injected into the body will preserve it forever—not as Egyptian mummies are preserved, but exactly as the person was in life. There is no shriveling up, no swathing or anything of that kind. The body simply becomes petrified, and in spite of being stone looks just as it did in life. I'm so glad this wonderful discovery has been made. I have always had a horror of being put into the ground to decay or perhaps to be eaten by worms. The old Egyptian way didn't appeal to me, though. I wouldn't care to become a shriveled and blackened mummy. But to remain just as beautiful as in life, that——"

"Still are you sure that this embalming fluid you speak of preserves the enamel as well as the flesh? If it doesn't, think how horrible it will be to be preserved forever with only your own complexion and——"

At this point the wires crossed and communication was cut off.—Chicago Record-Herald.

People Live Longer When Married.

Dr. Zilz, the leading German statistician, is satisfied, after many years of collecting materials, that married persons live longer than single persons.

The death rate among married persons between twenty and thirty years of age is 6.7 per 1000, unmarried 8.4; between thirty and forty, married 9.1, unmarried 15.8; between forty and fifty, married 14.2, unmarried 26.5; from fifty to sixty, married 24, unmarried 42; between sixty and seventy the proportions are married 45, unmarried 71.

These figures prove that the deaths of married persons between thirty and seventy are three-fifths less than that of unmarried. The average life of the unmarried persons who passed thirty-one is 58.6, of the married 64.4.

Russian experts believe that opium might be produced successfully in the Caucasus and many regions of Southern Russia.

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Convicts may not be aristocrats, but they are certainly exclusive.

Many School Children Are Sickly.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, break up Colds in 24 hours, cure Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders and Destroy Worms. At all druggists', 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Insomnia may be only another name for an accusing conscience.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

San Francisco's exports to China now average over $400,000 per month.

A Cough

"I have made a most thorough trial of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and am prepared to say that for all diseases of the lungs it never disappoints."
J. Early Finley, Ironton, O.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral won't cure rheumatism; we never said it would. It won't cure dyspepsia; we never claimed it. But it will cure coughs and colds of all kinds. We first said this sixty years ago; we've been saying it ever since.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

CLOVER
Largest growers of Clover, Timothy and Grasses. Our northern grown Clover, for vigor, frost and drouth resisting properties, has justly become famous.
SUPERIOR CLOVER, bu. $5.90; 100 lbs. $9.80
La Crosse Prime Clover, bu. $5.60; 100 lbs. $9.20
Samples Clover, Timothy and Grasses and great Catalog mailed you for 6c postage.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.
LA CROSSE, WIS.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

THE COUNTRY'S PROGRESS

Marvellous Development of Our Material Industries.

FACTS IN TREASURY MONOGRAPH

Growth of Production, of Commerce and of Wealth in a Century—Large Increase of Money in Circulation, of Deposits in Savings Banks and of the Number of Depositors.

Washington, D. C.—"The Progress of the United States in Its Material Industries" is the title of a monograph issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, which contains a series of statements which show the rapid development during the last century of the important factors in the present prosperity of the country. These tables show the development in products of the field, forest, mine and manufactory, the growth in our population, wealth and commerce, the extension of railways, telegraphs and other methods of communication and transportation.

Among the interesting facts presented by these tables are the growth of production, the growth of commerce, the growth of wealth, the growth of money in circulation, the growth of deposits in savings banks, and the increased number of depositors in savings and other banks, the decrease in interest on the public debt, and many other facts of this character.

On the production side it may be said that the cotton produced has increased from 155,556 bales in 1800 to 9,436,416 bales in 1900; the wool production, from 35,802,114 pounds in 1840, to 302,502,328 pounds in 1901; wheat, from 151,999,906 bushels in 1866, to 522,229,505 bushels in 1900; corn, from 867,946,295 bushels in 1866, to 2,105,102,516 bushels in 1900; copper, from 650 tons in 1850, to 270,588 tons in 1900; pig iron, from 165,000 tons in 1830, to 15,800,000 tons in 1901; petroleum, from 21,000,000 gallons in 1860, to 2,661,233,568 gallons in 1900; coal, from 3,358,899 tons in 1850, to 267,850,000 tons in 1901, and gold, from $50,000,000 in 1850, to $79,171,000 in 1900.

During the period under consideration exports of merchandise have grown from $70,971,780 in 1800 to $1,487,764,991 in 1901, the per capita in 1800 being $13.37 and in 1901 $18.81. The imports of merchandise have grown from $91,252,768 in 1800 to $823,172,165 in 1901, while the per capita imports have fallen from $17.19 in 1800 to $10.58 in 1901.

Turning to the figures which show the net results of these developments, those relating to wealth, circulation, deposits, etc., the tables show that the wealth has increased from $7,135,780,000 in 1850 to an estimated $94,300,000,000 in 1900; the per capita wealth from $307.69 in 1850 to $1235.86 in 1900. The public debt, less cash in the Treasury, was in 1865 $76.98 per capita, and in 1901 $13.44 per capita, while the interest on the public debt, which in 1867 was $143,781,592, had fallen to $32,342,797 in 1901. The figures of money in circulation show in 1860 a total of $435,407,252, and in 1901 $2,175,387,277. The circulation per capita in 1860 was $13.85; in 1901 $28.02.

The deposits in savings banks in 1830 were $6,973,304; in 1883, 53 years later, they were $1,024,856,787, and by 1901, a further period of only 18 years, had reached $2,597,094,580. Meantime the National banking system had come into operation, and in 1865 the deposits in National banks were $500,910,873; in 1880, $1,006,452,853, and in 1901, $3,044,600,000. The number of depositors in savings banks grew from 38,085 in 1830 to 1,067,061 in 1866 and 6,358,723 in 1901. Railways grew from 9021 miles in 1850 to 199,378 in 1901, and freight carried one mile increased from 39,302,209,249 tons in 1882 to 141,162,109,413 tons in 1900, freight rates falling meantime from 1.24 cents per ton per mile to 75-100th of 1 cent per ton per mile.

SCORE OF MINERS PERISH.

Disaster in an Iowa Colliery Caused by Burning Powder Igniting "Dust."

Oskaloosa, Iowa.—As a result of a mine disaster in Lost Creek twenty-one miners were killed and eight were injured.

The explosion occured at the noon hour, and was what is known as a "dust" explosion. The miners had just fired their usual noon shots, one of which proved to be a fizzle. The burning powder ignited the gas and the explosion followed. Smoke and debris were blown out of the shaft 200 feet high.

When the rescuers fought their way in a horrible sight greeted them. The dead and injured were terribly burned and mutilated, several of them almost beyond recognition. Fire, which at first was feared would prove destructive to the entire mine, started, and this added terror to the spectacle. At the time of the explosion more than 100 men were in the mine, but all except those in the east entry escaped with only slight injury.

The total property damage will be about $10,000. Nearly all of the men were married and leave families in poor circumstances. The mine is owned by the Lost Creek Fuel Company, of Oskaloosa, and has been in operation about one year.

The Plague in Fiji Islands.

An epidemic of bubonic plague has broken out among the natives of the Fiji group.

MR. DRYDEN FOR SENATOR

New Jersey Republicans' Choice to Succeed General Sewell.

Nominee's Principal Rivals Were John W. Griggs and State Senator Stokes—Nineteen Ballots Taken.

Trenton, N. J.—The Republican caucus to name a candidate for United States Senator to be supported during the present session of the Legislature to succeed the late General Sewell selected on the nineteenth ballot John F. Dryden, of Newark. Mr. Dryden received exactly the necessary thirty-two votes.

Mr. Dryden's principal rivals in the contest were State Senator Stokes, of Cumberland County, and former United States Attorney-General John W. Griggs. Congressman Gardner, former Sheriff David Beard, of Camden, and Barker Gummere, of Mercer, were also in the field, and while they received a fair amount of support in the early balloting, it was at no time doubted that the contest was between Messrs. Dryden, Stokes and Griggs.

John F. Dryden was born at Farmingham, Me., August 7, 1839. He was intended for the bar, but in his early life his health failed and he was obliged to relinquish his studies.

He became a student at Yale College and passed three years in that institution when ill-health again compelled him to abandon the course he had mapped out. He has since maintained a lively interestest in his Alma Mater, and three years ago he was awarded the degree for which he was striving when illness compelled him to retire from college.

Dryden became interested in life insurance soon after leaving Yale, and he has devoted his life to a study of its principles. In 1873 he went to Newark and succeeded with little difficulty in forming the Prudential Insurance Company of America. He was at first chosen Secretary, but after a few years, on the retirement of Noah Blanchard, its first President, Mr. Dryden was chosen his successor and has held the position since.

Mr. Dryden is married and has two children, DeForest F. Dryden and Mrs. Anthony P. Kuser.

THE NEW ORDER IN CHINA.

Emperor Receives the Foreign Ministers Within the Forbidden City.

Pekin, China.—The foreign Ministers here have attained the goal which has been their aim since intercourse between China and the powers began. They have been received as representatives of sovereigns equal in rank to the Chinese Emperor.

The audiences between the Emperor and Ministers were held in the innermost, large hall of the Forbidden City. The Emperor sat upon a dais behind a table. The Dowager Empress was not visible, being concealed by a screen, according to the stories of the attendants. The Secretaries translated the addresses of the Ministers, copies of which were handed to the Emperor. The replies to the addresses were delivered by Prince Ching.

The Emperor was silent throughout the audiences and remained stolid and impassive. The Secretaries of the foreign Ministers who were present report that he looked weaker, less intellectual and more childish than prior to the siege of the legations.

The foreign Ministers entered the Forbidden City at the main gate, leaving their military escorts outside. At the Second Gate they entered yellow chairs, like those furnished for the Princes and Secretaries. They walked through the inner courts of the Forbidden City, and their cortege retired from the city by the East Gate.

EARTHQUAKE SHOOK MISSOURI.

Seismic Disturbance Felt Most Acutely a St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo.—Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt in St. Louis and in many of the adjoining towns. The first shock was light. The second was more severe. Persons who had slept through the first disturbance were awakened by the second. The quakings were accompanied by a rumbling sound.

Reports received from the surrounding country show that the shocks were generally felt, being of sufficient force to rattle the crockery and swing pictures in residences at many points. The earthquakes were felt sharply across the river in Illinois, in East St. Louis, Granite City, and Venice.

From Kansas City it was reported that the quaking was experienced most acutely in the northeast extremity of the city. No damage resulted, however. At Quincy, Ill., the seismic disturbance lasted nearly a minute. The quaking, accompanied by rumbling, was felt in Leavenworth and in near-by towns. At St. Joseph, Mo., the vibration was but slightly felt. The disturbance was momentary and no damage resulted.

BAN ONLY ON EDUCATED INDIANS

Short Hair and Clean Faces Not For the Whole Tribe.

Washington, D. C.—Danger of a revolt among the Indians because of the recent order as to a continuance of certain savage customs has led Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones to interpret his command.

He says the Government mainly directs agents to cut off all privileges from returned students, who after coming back from Carlisle Indian School and similar institutions paint their faces, indulge in barbaric dances and feasts and wear long hair, like the old Indians.

Sweat and fruit acids will not discolor goods dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

Lots of fellows have extravagant ideas about everything except work.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

It's the running expenses that count up when a man owns an automobile.

Rheumatism.

If you suffer from Rheumatism, Lumbago or Gout, send ten cents silver and I will send you Dr. Geo. Hargest's celebrated recipe for cure of same. Address F. Hargest, 602 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Tea consumed in England is subject to a duty of twelve cents per pound.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

There are 296 life-saving stations along the coasts of this country.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Some people are too weak to turn over a new leaf.

MRS. HULDA JAKEMAN

Wife of President Jakeman of Elders of the Mormon Church, Salt Lake City, Utah, Recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound For Woman's Periodic Pains.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before I knew of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** I dreaded the approach of the time for my menstrual period, as it would mean a couple of

MRS. HULDA JAKEMAN.

days in bed with intense pain and suffering. I was under the physicians care for over a year without any relief, when my attention was called to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound by several of our **Mormon women who had been cured through its use.** I began its systematic use and improved gradually in health, and after the use of six bottles my health was completely restored, and for over two years I have had neither ache or pain. You have a truly wonderful remedy for women. Very sincerely yours, MRS. HULDA JAKEMAN, Salt Lake City, Utah."
—$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

Just as surely as Mrs. Jakeman was cured just so surely will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure every woman suffering from any form of female ills.

Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Capsicum Vaseline

Put up in Collapsible Tubes.

A Substitute for and Superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and sciatica.

We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints.

A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations."

Price, 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail.

No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

CHEESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO.,
17 State Street, New York City.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga

ST. JACOBS OIL

Used for 50 Years.

The Great Pain-Killing Remedy.
Never fails to cure.

RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS,
STIFFNESS, SCIATICA,
NEURALGIA, SORENESS,
LUMBAGO, CHEST COLDS,

And All Bodily Aches and Pains.
There is Nothing so Good.

ACTS LIKE MAGIC.

Conquers Pain

Sold in 25c. and 50c. Sizes.

ST. JACOBS OIL (Limited),
BALTIMORE.

SALZER'S SEEDS

Beardless Barley is prodigally prolific, yielding in 1901 for Mr. Wells, Orleans Co., New York, 109 bushels per acre. Does well everywhere. **That pays.**

20th Century Oats. The oat marvel, producing from 200 to 300 bus. per acre. **Salzer's** Oats are warranted to produce great yields. The U. S. Ag. Dept. calls them the very best! **That pays.**

Three Eared Corn. 200 to 250 bus. per acre, is extremely profitable at present prices of corn. **Salzer's** seeds produce everywhere.

Marvel Wheat yielded in 30 States last year over 40 bus. per acre. We also have the celebrated **Macaroni Wheat,** which yielded on our farms 63 bus. per acre. **That pays.**

Speltz. Greatest cereal food on earth—80 bus. grain and 4 tons magnificent hay per acre. **That pays.**

Victoria Rape makes it possible to grow hogs, sheep and cattle at a cost of but 1c a lb. Marvelously prolific, does well everywhere. **That pays.**

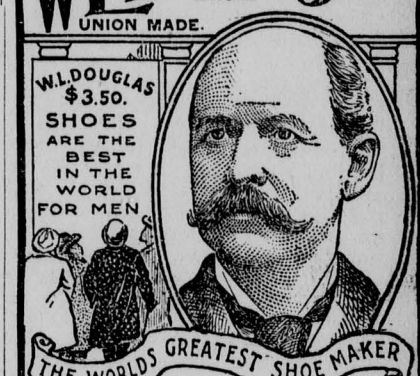
Bromus Inermis. Most wonderful grass of the century. Produces 6 tons of hay and lots and lots of pasturage besides per acre. Grows wherever soil is found. **Salzer's** seed is warranted. **That pays.**

$10.00 for 10c. We wish you to try our great farm seeds, hence offer to send 10 farm seed samples, containing Thousand Headed Kale, Teosinte, Rape, Alfalfa, Speltz, etc. (fully worth $10.00 to get a start) together with our great catalog, for 10c postage.

SALZER'S MAGIC CRUSHED SHELLS.
Best on earth. Sell at $1.35 per 200 lb. bag; $3.75 for 500 lbs.; $6.50 for 1,000 lbs.

John A. Salzer Seed Co. LA CROSSE WIS.

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50
UNION MADE.



Sold by 63 Douglas Stores and the best shoe dealers everywhere. CAUTION! The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom.

Notice increase of sales in table below:
1898 = 748,706 Pairs.
1899 = 893,132 Pairs.
1900 = 1,259,754 Pairs.
1901 = 1,566,720 Pairs.

Business More Than Doubled in Four Years.

THE REASONS:
W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other two man'f'rs in the world.
W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes placed side by side with $5.00 and $6.00 shoes of other makes, are found to be just as good. They will outwear two pairs of ordinary $3.00 and $3.50 shoes.
Made of the best leathers, including Patent Corona Kid, Corona Colt, and National Kangaroo.
Fast Color Eyelets and Always Black Hooks used.
W. L. Douglas $4.00 "Gilt Edge Line" cannot be equalled.
Shoes by mail 25c. extra. Catalog free.
W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

Gold Medal at Buffalo Exposition.
McILHENNY'S TABASCO

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS. NY 5

SALZER'S SEEDS Never Fail

It is a fact that **Salzer's Seeds** are grown in more gardens, and planted on more farms in America than any other. There is reason for this—

SALZER'S SEEDS NEVER FAIL.

No matter how poor the soil or inclement the weather, Salzer's Seeds produce. We are the largest growers of Vegetable and Farm Seeds, operating over 5,000 acres, and hence can make the following unprecedented offer—

150 Kinds for 16c, Postpaid.

20 kinds of rarest luscious Radishes
12 magnificent earliest Melons
16 sorts glorious Tomatoes
25 peerless Lettuce varieties
12 splendid Beet sorts
65 gorgeously beautiful Flower Seeds
} 150 kinds for only 16 cents.

above 150 sorts, which will furnish you bushel baskets full of magnificent flowers and lots and lots of rare vegetables, together with our great catalog telling all about the rarest kind of fruits and flowers, and best earliest vegetables and farm seeds—**all for but 16 cts. in stamps.**

☞ We mail 7 Hardy Everblooming Garden Roses, postpaid, 85c.; 2 Hardy Plums, 2 Cherries, 2 Crabs and 7 Apples—all ironclad, hardy as oak—the 18 postpaid for $1.50.

Our great catalogue, positively worth $100 to every wide awake gardener and farmer, is mailed to you upon receipt of 5c. postage, or with above 150 sorts for but 16c. postage.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED COMPANY, La Crosse, Wis.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

ORBISONIA.

A fall of the beautiful on Saturday last.

There are quite a good many persons on the sick list in Orbisonia and Rockhill.

There was a certain young girl on Cromwell street arrested and had a hearing for petty thieving last week.

A little son of S. Rutter, of Ridgley street, while skating on Friday evening, narrowly escaped being drowned.

The sore-eye of Water street is the place called "the onion," especially to the Christian wives whose husbands frequent the same.

Howard Naugle, who has been suffering with a piece of steel in his eye, is getting along with less pain since its removal a short time ago.

Luther Sollers, of Locke's valley, spent a few days with friends here recently. He is in poor health and is doctoring with one of our leading physicians.

Miss Mary Crum, of Saltillo, stopped off between trains with her grandparents, Wm. Crum's, as she was returning from Mount Union one day last week.

The Baptist Sabbath school of this place is growing in interest as well as numbers, the average attendance being fifty. When organized a few months ago there were but fourteen.

A scene which frequently meets your eye and ear is the fighting and quarreling of those who take too much "tanglefoot" in this place. Why not banish the demon from our midst?

The series of meetings being conducted in the U. B. church is meeting with success. Some have found peace in believing while others are seeking "the pearl of greatest price." The church is alive and the work is moving grandly on.

The exciting news which was going the rounds of the furnace of Rockhill starting in the near future has gone where the woodbine twineth and the people have again settled down with the belief that business will continue in the old rut for some time to come.

Mr. N. Greenland, of West Virginia; Mrs. Harkleroad, of near Selea; Mr. and Mrs. Noah Hicks, of near Meadow Green; W. Chilcote, of Cole's valley; Mr. David Long, of Saltillo; Christie Jamison, of the Iron Springs Hotel, Saltillo, and Mrs. Beers, of Beersville, were visitors at the home of Mrs. Daniel Locke the past week.

Some recently-noticed statistics are worthy of special consideration. There is said to be 52 penitentiaries and over 17,000 jails in the United States. They cost $500,000,000 to build them. In a single year 1,000,000 persons are incarcerated in them. The immediate expense to the country—to say nothing of the far greater indirect expense—is not less than $100,000,000 annually. We trace the largest part of this great expense, and almost all this dreadful crime and demoralization, either directly or indirectly, to the drinking habit of the people. "Strong drink is raging; whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."

TROUGH CREEK.

Mrs. Amandus David is visiting friends in the valley.

W. W. Wright was laid up most of last week with, he thinks, grip.

Mrs. W. L. Swope was quite poorly last week but at last account was improving.

E. M. Smith brought home a pair of mules last week. They are said to be dandies.

Your correspondent not having been at home a whole day for over a week is not well supplied with news.

Misses Ida and Emma Chilcott have returned from an extended visit in the western states. Welcome home.

Mrs. Sherman McClain, after spending near six weeks in a Philadelphia hospital, arrived at her home last Sunday a week.

W. T. Chilcott and Curt Greenland have rented a small engine from D. M. Wagner with which they are sawing firewood for next summer.

The literary at Pine Grove last Friday night was well attended. The little folks as usual did well and the debate was very interesting and some of the declamations were well rendered.

Squire John Miller, of Henderson township, informed the writer last Saturday that a letter from "Aunt Katy Foust," as she is generally called, who is at her son, Dr. J. W. Foust's in Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, states that she is well and enjoys the place very much.

W. E. Wright had two teams hauling limestone last week. S. L. Smith, who has been hauling coal from the Rocky Ridge mine for lime burning, used the sled last Saturday. We had fair sledding in our valley but the rain Sunday night took the snow but left the ice. The weather has not been quite cold enough of late for real good sledding, but unless my sign fails we will have the snow yet, whether we have much sledding or not.

CASSVILLE.

Miss Lucile Hamilton and Mary Heaton visited friends at Colfax on Sabbath.

The coasting in Cassville was fine Saturday night and many took advantage of it.

Rev. N. B. Smith began a protracted meeting at Trough Creek on Sunday evening.

Mrs. D. C. Wilson has been quite ill for the past week but is slightly better at this writing.

Mrs. R. B. Meminger has been sick for some time but is some better at the present time.

Mrs. Amon Saylor and daughter, Miss Nettie, were guests of Mrs. J. O. Heaton on Friday.

A number of our young people visited Miss Naomi Wilson on Saturday evening. An hour was spent in social converse and music. Miss Naomi has a large circle of friends.

Prof. McClain is always anxious to keep up the interest of his pupils, so on Friday afternoon a very interesting "spelling bee" was held and we hear there are more to follow.

Rev. McClain preached on Sunday night. His theme, "David and Goliath," was treated in an able and comprehensive manner. Mr. McClain has won many warm friends during his stay among us.

HARE'S VALLEY.

D. F. Crotsley and family are visiting Rev. H. Crotsley at Petersburg.

Many people have severe colds at present—perhaps a mild form of the grippe.

We should hear from Knightsville ere long lest we might imagine it to be Wrightsville in honor of our great-great uncle Abraham Wright, brother-in-law to and contemporary with John Hooper who lived in the southern suburbs of the village one hundred and seventeen years ago. Jno. D. Crotsley, of the village, can point out the location of Wright's house, but we doubt that he can point out the location of Knight's house.

The weather is changeable in the extreme and liable to give people colds. It snowed three or four inches several days ago, turned to rain and all went off in less time than it came; froze up quickly before the roads were made rough; snowed about two inches soon after freezing up; snowed again about one and a half inches but turned to rain and took part of it off, and by the afternoon of the 27th inst. was freezing up rapidly and is fearful slippy.

TODD.

The protracted meeting commenced at Trough Creek on Monday night.

Miss Olive Norris is visiting at the home of her aunt, Mrs. J. A. Crownover.

Mrs. Joanna Chilcote, who has been quite ill for some time, is convalescent.

Miss Annie Horton has returned home from a visit in Saxton and Broad Top City.

Miss Lena Curfman started last week to visit her brothers, Elba, of Dean, and Gilbert, of Altoona.

Leonard Miller wears a smile all because a boy came a few days ago to make his home with them.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Anderson and daughter, Katharine, have returned home from a visit with relatives in Osceola.

Miss Harriet Stapleton, after spending some time with relatives and friends in Saxton and Coalmont, returned home Friday.

Snakes Were Not Considered.

Contractor Hughes, who is building the West Branch railroad from Clearfield to Williamsport, has been sued for driving snakes on an adjoining farm by his blasting or blasted operations. The farmer declared that he and all his family had done little else for three weeks than kill snakes, and as evidence exhibited, strung on a rail fence, 202 of these reptiles, chiefly copperheads and rattlesnakes. For disturbance of sleep, distress of mind and interruption of farm work, the farmer claimed $300 as damages.

Mr. Hughes seems to have recognized some justice in the claim, or else to have been actuated by sympathy, as he offered to pay $25, but this was rejected. It will be interesting to learn the view which the courts take upon this novel question of liability. For damages caused by stones thrown in blasting a contractor may be held liable, but moving snakes is a new offense.

Blown to Atoms.

The old idea that the body sometimes needs a powerful, drastic, purgative pill has been exploded; for Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are perfectly harmless, gently stimulate liver and bowels to expel poisonous matter, cleanse the system and absolutely cure Constipation and Sick Headache. Only 25c at W. H. Spangler's store.

Deeds Entered for Record.

William Snare et al. to Elizabeth Brenneman, property in Penn township. Consideration, $100.

Isaac Lamp, trustee, to Samuel Schell, property in Penn township. Consideration, $205.

J. C. Mierley and wife to Kate Peatterson, property in Porter township. Consideration, $100.

Henry C. Black to Penna. R. R. Co., property in Morris township. Consideration, $1200.

Josiah W. Paull and wife to Mary T. McCarthy, property in Mt. Union. Consideration, $500.

Marshall McMahon et al. to David H. Lightner, property in Barree. Consideration, $125.

David H. Lightner and wife to Porter D. Lightner, property in Barree township. Consideration, $100.

Victoria E. M. Dougherty to Patrick Gerughty, property in Mt. Union. Consideration, $200.

Wm. H. Moudy and wife to Wm. H. Moudy Mfg. Co., property in Mt. Union, &c. Consideration, $18,000.

Henrietta Shadle and husband to David Robinson, property in Dublin township. Consideration, $1650.

Samuel C. Black et al. to James M. Brown and wife, property in Spruce Creek township. Consideration, $4500.

Morris Locke and wife to Simon Moore, property in Springfield township. Consideration, $200.

K. A. Lovell, executor, to A. S. Greene et al., property in Tod township. Consideration, $65.00.

Henry S. Musser, treasurer, to A. S. Welch et al., Co. Commissioners, property in Tod township. Consideration, $13.41.

Watson M. Grove and wife to John M. Grove, property in Brady township. Consideration, $225.

Mary Stevenson McFarlann to Cyrus Gross, property in Franklin township. Consideration, $400.

Alexander Maxwell to John C. Appleby, property in Mount Union. Consideration, $362.50.

John T. Dopp, executor, to Abram Piper, property in Petersburg. Consideration, $112.

Abraham Piper and wife to G. W. Feagley, property in Porter township. Consideration, $1600.

Asbury Fleming and wife to J. M. Jacobs, property in Jackson township. Consideration, $248.

William Brown and wife to E. F. Gould, property in Dudley. Consideration, $600.

John D. Dorris, trustee, to James I. Leibensperger, property in Huntingdon. Consideration, $1000.

Jere B. Rex, executor, to Susan Turnbaugh, property in Mapleton. Consideration, $300.

Susan Turnbaugh to L. Lloyd Parker, property in Mapleton. Consideration, $325.

James Murphy and wife to Mrs. Ellen Snyder, property in Mt. Union. Consideration, $50.00.

James Port and wife to John W. Carr, property in Huntingdon. Consideration, $60.00.

Gottfried Stuber to Emma White, property in Huntingdon. Consideration, $2500.

Edward A. McGarvy et al. to Henry McGarvey, property in Shirley township. Consideration, $5100.

William Briggs and wife to Henry B. Locke, property in Orbisonia. Consideration, $500.

Jeremiah Ewing, executor, to David J. Kyle et al., property in Barree township. Consideration, $270.

Henrietta Battorff to Porter M. Battorff, property in Petersburg. Consideration, $800.

Chester D. Reed to The W. W. Reed Coal Co., property in Carbon township. Consideration, $4000.

Child Worth Millions.

"My child is worth millions to me," says Mrs. Mary Bird, of Harrisburg, Pa., "yet I would have lost her by croup had I not purchased a bottle of One Minute Cough Cure," One Minute Cough Cure is sure cure for coughs, croup and throat and lung troubles. An absolutely safe cough cure which acts immediately. The youngest child can take it with entire safety. The little ones like the taste and remember how often it helped them. Every family should have a bottle of One Minute Cough Cure handy. At this season especially it may be needed suddenly. J. L. Houck, W. H. Spangler.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows under the Act of the 14th day of April, 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be confirmed nisi on February 5, 1902. If no exceptions be filed thereto the same will be confirmed absolutely May 7, 1902.

1. BROWN. Inventory of the personal property and real estate of Methvan Brown, late of Springfield township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Sadie C. Brown.
2. KNODE. Inventory of the personal property of Dr. George E. Knode, late of Marklesburg borough, deceased, as taken by his widow, Elizabeth Howard Knode.
3. JEFFRIES. Inventory of the personal property of C. C. Jeffries, late of Tell township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Rettie Jeffries.

Office of Clerk O. C., Jan 6, 1902. } B. F. GODARD, Clerk Orphans' Court.

Don't Live Together.

Constipation and health never go together. DeWitt's Little Early Risers promote easy action of the bowels without distress. "I have been troubled with costiveness nine years." says J. O. Greene, Depauw, Ind. I have tried many remedies but Little Early Risers give best results." J. L. Houck, W. H. Spangler.

Political Announcement.

COUNTY TREASURER.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

W. H. CHILCOTE.

Orbisonia, Pa.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1902.

FIRST WEEK, 1ST MONDAY, 3RD DAY.

James F. Magill vs. J. Murray Africa.
F. D. Young vs. A. R. McCarthy and E. S. McCarthy.
Nellie Jolliff vs. Cloyd Robley and Herbert Warfel, lately doing business as The Huntingdon Star Laundry.
William Norris vs. John Hommon and B. S. Rumberger.
Geo. E. Mentzer vs. Wm. Johnson, owner, Walker Johnson, contractor.
John Snyder and John Boggs vs. Edward Duff.
James F. Flasher vs. The Harbison and Walker Co.
F. W. Lupfer, by his next friend, Theo. C. Jackson, vs. F. O. Hortig.

SECOND WEEK, 2ND MONDAY, 10TH DAY.

Jacob B. Shuman vs. George M. Green.
Laura McGreagor vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
Mary E. Jones and Elmer A. Hudson, Admrs. of Dr. Z. T. Jones, deceased, vs. Harrison Jones.
Harrison Jones vs. Mary E. Jones and Dr. E. A. Hudson, Admrs. of Dr. Z. T. Jones, deceased.
Aldridge Smith, Samuel S. Smith et al. vs. Andrew Gamble.
Rev. I. N. W. Irvine vs. Emma D. Elliott, Rev. Ethelbert Talbot and Alexander Elliott.
Samuel S. Smith et al. vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
Sarah E. Briggs vs. East Broad Top Railroad Company.
Chicago Building and Manufacturing Co. vs. Guy Myton.
Eliza H. Green vs. Geo. W. Simpson.
Mary M. Mattern vs. John B. Mattern, Jacob G. Mattern, David Mattern and Miles Mattern.
Patrick Shee vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,

Successor to Dr. G. L. Robb,

509 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.

Telephone connection. 8-1-00-tf

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

J. FRANK PARK.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

Digests what you eat.

This preparation contains all of the digestants and digests all kinds of food. It gives instant relief and never fails to cure. It allows you to eat all the food you want. The most sensitive stomachs can take it. By its use many thousands of dyspeptics have been cured after everything else failed. It prevents formation of gas on the stomach, relieving all distress after eating. Dieting unnecessary. Pleasant to take.

It can't help but do you good

Prepared only by E. C. DEWITT & Co., Chicago. The $1. bottle contains 2½ times the 50c. size.

W. H. SPANGLER, J. L. HOUCK.

New Furniture Store.

The Heidel Furniture Co. announce to the public that they are open for business in the rear of

T. A. Appleby's Store, Mount Union, Pa.

We can furnish promptly all kinds of furniture, carpets, mattings, etc. All kinds of repairing and repainting neatly done.

Heidel Furniture Co., Mount Union, Pa.

RISES DAILY in Public Estimation.

THE SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER.

It has won its way around the world on Real Merit.

THE SMITH PREMIER.....

marks the very highest point reached in writing machine mechanism.

It is the most durable writing machine made, and being good at every point in its superior construction does the best work for the longest time and thoroughly satisfies buyer and user.

PRINTED MATTER FREE.

The Smith Premier Typewriter Co.

No. 23 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fall and Winter

Seasonable Merchandise.

Underwear

A large assortment of undergarments just received. Quality and prices right.

Overshirts & Storm Coats

These goods are seasonable. Examine them.

Footwear

We have a splendid stock of boots and shoes, rubber boots and felts. Call and see how quality and price compare with those of other dealers.

Dry Goods

New line received and additions being constantly made.

Groceries

Stock clean and fresh. We have a large assortment of staple goods.

THANKING you for your past patronage, and if you want anything in our line, come and see us and we will treat you right.

Produce taken in exchange for goods.

M. P. TRUAX,

MAPLETON, PA.

THE "ITEM"

$1.00 per Year.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Jan. 29, 1902.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT DEC. 5, 1901.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	.....
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.25	7.12	8.40	11.40	5.30
Washiugton...	10.40	.....	.....	7.50	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.41	4.40	.....	8.37	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly PM.
Harrisburg.....	2.50	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.00	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.04	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.18	8.35	12.16	.....	3.25	5.34
Newport	3.40	9.05	12.37	.....	3.45	6.02
Millerstown.		9.14	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.25	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.13	9.43	1.07	.....	4.12	6.38
Mifflin	4.18	9.48	1.11	.....	4.17	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.40	10.14	1.30	1.10	4.37	7.07
McVeytown....	5.02	10.39	1.48	.....	r4.57	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.21	11.01	2.04	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.27	11.07	2.08	.....	5.18	7.56
Mapleton.	5.33	11.13	2.14	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	5.50	11.32	2.29	2.01	5.37	8.20
Petersburg	6 07	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.35	12.13	3.07	h234	f6.0	8.56
Tyrone.	6.42	12.20	3.12	2.40	6.14	9.02
Bellwood	7.07	12.41	3.29	.....	6.33	9.20
Altoona.	7.30	1.00	3.45	3.10	6.50	9.35
Pittsburg	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	1.50
	PM.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 11.15, Marysville 11.27, Duncannon 11.37, Newport 11.53, Millerstown, f11.59, Mifflin f12.21, Lewistown Junction 12.36, p. m., Huntingdon 1.23, Tyrone 1.55, Altoona 2.20, Pittsburg 5.35 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

"r" stops on signal to receive or let off passengers Sundays only.

"l" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	AM.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly PM.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly P. M.
Pittsburg		3.00	8.00		12.45	4.50
Altoona.....	5.00	7.10	11.40	2.05	5.55	9.05
Bellwood.....	5.12	7.25	11.52	2.19	6.10	9.19
Tyrone	5.24	7.43	12.03	2.35	6.27	9.33
Birmingham .	5.28	7.48	g1207	2.40	6.32	x938
Petersburg ...	5.45	8.12		3.03	6.56	
Huntingdon....	5.57	8.25	12.35	3.17	7.10	10.12
Mapleton.	6.11	8.42		3.35	7.24	
Mt. Union.....	6.16	8.48	12.54	3.42	7.29	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.21	8.53		3.47	7.34	
McVeytown....	6.37	9.10	f1.14	4.08	7.51	
Lewiston Jc....	6.58	9.30	1.33	4.33	8.10	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.18	9.52	1.50	4.55	8.30	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.22	9.56		5.00	8.34	
Thompsontown	7.37	10.11		5.18	8.48	
Millerstown. ...	7.46	10.20		5.28	8.57	
Newport	7.55	10.30	2.24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon.....	8.20	10.53	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville	8.33	11.07	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville.	8.38	11.12		6.32	9.48	
Harrisburg.....	8.50	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg 3.00, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Lewistown Junction 8.05, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Balti	12.10	12.10	*3.11	6 00	9.45	2.30	....
Wahg't'n	1.15	1.15	*4.10	7.15	.....	4.05	....
Phila.....	11.48	12.17	*3.17	6.23	10.20	.....	4.25
New York	2.13	2.53	*5.53	9.30	3.53	.....	7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 9.00 P. M. daily, Altoona 1.05 A. M., Huntingdon 1.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 4.20 A. M., Philadelphia 7.17 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.08 A. M., Tyrone 11.32 A. M., Huntingdon 12.04 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.08 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p. m., Washington 7.15 p. m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond.

"f" stops on signal only.

"x" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.40, A. M. 1.50 and 4.40 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 5.45 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.35 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., and 3.25 P. M. week days, and 6.50 P. M. daily,

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.25 and 7.00 P. M. week days. 8.10 A. M. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.50 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 26, 1900.

NORTH. Irreg., No. 7.	NORTH. Mail, No.3,	NORTH. Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4	SOUTH. Irreg., No. 6.
p. m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M	p. m.	a. m.
5 00	12 50	6 00	Robertsdale	11 19	6 36	6 50
5 10	1 02	6 12	Cook's	11 04	6 24	6 39
5 22	1 14	6 29	Cole's	10 49	6 12	6 29
5 42	1 42	6 57	Saltillo	10 19	5 42	5 56
5 50	1 50	7 05	Three Springs	10 10	5 21	5 50
6 02	2 03	7 17	*Pogue	9 57	5 07	5 40
6 14	2 18	7 32	Rockhill	9 45	4 44	5 30
	2 35	7 47	Shirley	9 25	4 29	
	2 44	7 57	*Augh. Mills	9 16	4 21	
	3 06	8 20	Mount Union	9 00	4 06	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irregular No. 5 leaves Robertsdale 7.43, Cook's 7.55, Cole's 8.07, Saltillo 8.35, Three Spring 8.43, Pogue 8.55, arrive at Rockhill 9.10 a. m.

Saturday only, No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 3.15, Cook's 3.26, Cole's 3.38, Saltillo 4.02, Three Springs 4.10, Pogue 4.22, arrive at Rockhill 4.35 p. m.

Irregular No. 8 leaves Rockhill 2.20, Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.19, Cook's 3.31, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

Saturday only, Reg. No. 8 leaves Rockhill 1.00, Pogue 1.13, Three Springs 1.25, Saltillo 1.42, Cole's 2.00, Cook's 2.12, arrive at Robertsdale 2.25 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg., No. 12	WEST. Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg. No. 9	EAST Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 20	L Rockhill A	6 25	4 55
5 43	7 13	*Blacklog	6 32	5 02
5 35	7 05	*Cedar Rock	6 40	5 10
5 31	7 01	*Locke Vall'y	6 44	5 14
5 25	6 55	*Shade Gap Stair	6 50	5 20
		A Goshorn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For Week Beginning Feb. 2. Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

TOPIC.—Christian Endeavor day. (Twenty-fifth birthday.)—Matt. xxv, 31-46.

The Christian Endeavor movement is twenty-one years old today. It has reached its majority and is worthy the congratulations of all upon its past achievements and its future promise. Twenty-one years ago today Rev. Francis E. Clark, an unknown, obscure minister of Christ of Portland, Me., gathered the young people of his church together that he might organize them for service "for Christ and the church." Who could have dreamed of the farreaching consequences of that meeting? In the providence of God the movement there started grew to vast proportions. It became a worldwide movement and the name of its founder a household name throughout Christendom.

But what has Christian Endeavor done in twenty-one years? Doing has been its leading characteristic. It has been called "the church at work," and every line of church work has felt the influence of this great providential movement.

1. It has magnified loyalty—loyalty to Christ, to the church, to the Bible, to the midweek services of the church. Christian Endeavor, though so powerful in itself, has ever sought to lose sight of itself in order that it might be loyal to Christ and His church. Its motto is "For Christ and the Church," and its life has proved the appropriateness of its motto. In an age when there has been indifference, doubt and disloyalty the young people of Christendom have been kept loyal.

2. It has magnified Christian service. The Christian Endeavor movement has been a practical movement. It has enlisted the young people of the church in Christian work; it has taught them that they have been saved to serve; it has educated them not only to say "Lord, Lord," but to do the will of the Father in heaven. Endeavorers have fed the hungry, given drink to the thirsty, clothed the naked and visited the sick and imprisoned. Only eternity itself will reveal the tremendous work of this organization both in the church and out of the church. It has indeed been the "church at work," and its work has been blessed and owned by God.

3. It has emphasized Christian fellowship. Being interdenominational in character, it has brought the Christian denominations together as never before. It has taught and practiced the brotherhood of all Christians in Jesus Christ; it has led Christians of all denominations to know each other better, and thus generated a fraternal spirit such as has never before been found in our church life.

4. It has magnified personal devotion and consecration. Daily Bible reading and prayer have been developed, and the consecration service has led thousands to a new idea and practice of consecration.

BIBLE READINGS.

Zech. ix, 10; Matt. v, 16; John ix, 4; Rom. xii, 1, 2; ix, 21; I Cor. x, 31; xv, 58; Col. iii, 17; Jas. i, 22-27; Rev. xxii, 12.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning Feb. 2, "Time For Refreshment." Text, Mark vi, 30-44.

Tension of mind and soul as well as of muscle needs relaxation to maintain strength and health. Quietness and rest must alternate with activity if we would keep up our power of doing well. Jesus took the disciples apart into a quiet place frequently after He had become worn with teaching and healing. We must have time for thought and feeling as well as hours for practical labor.

In too many Christian lives there is no time given to this essential thing. The "quiet hour" is coming to be recognized as of great value. Let all our young people plan so as to get some time each day to be alone and think a little while. Those who work hard and long in shop, in store, in school or home, on farm or in factory find few minutes of leisure in all the working hours. Many homes have no nooks where there is any privilege of privacy. But ingenuity will always find some place and some time when the pressure of care and ordinary toil can be laid by and the heart can quiet itself for a little talk with Jesus.

How precious these little breathing spaces become as we grow accustomed to use them! At first we may adopt the custom from a sense of duty, but soon we get to looking forward to the hour and planning for it with eager anticipation.

What do you do? How characteristic that is of our busy, rushing life to ask about doing! Why, just do nothing in particular. Sit still a few minutes. Think how good God has been today. What kindness to give health, friends, home, work, food, and so run over the blessings we have had so freely! What privilege to be now alive in God's world; to realize Jesus as present in spirit as truly as He was on the shores of Galilee with the returning disciples! How He talked with them of their work! Talk with me, blessed Lord, of my work, of Thy work! Have I done my work well today for Thy sake? How can I do it better tomorrow? Does it make any difference to Thee how I do my tasks? Help me, then, to do all cheerfully, faithfully. Am I weary, troubled, anxious, let me feel Thy arms of everlasting love folding me around. If Thou dost love me and help me, I can do all so much more gladly and well.

A few passages from the Bible, a verse or two of a hymn, some sentences from a book of devotion, a few minutes on the knees, some words or thoughts of prayer—any or all of these, and whatever else is simple and natural and brings the heart into peace and the quiet contentment and restfulness of God is the right thing for this "quiet time."

On all convention programmes we place some announcement of "refreshments." Why should we not make our daily programme of work to include some place and time for the soul refreshment?

Do not make the mistake of letting any other person share this time with you. Conversation is good in its place, but not in this place. Counsel and consult with others as you can, but never let any one intrude on the time of silence and conference with Jesus. "Come apart awhile."

"Enter into your closet and pray to your Father in secret."

Cultivate the art of quiet meditation if you would be strong and happy in Christ.

The Sum of All the Virtues.

Love is not self centered; it is not a selfish principle, nor is it quiescent or indifferent. Love is the soul of action, the essence of service. Disinterested deeds are only love made visible. Love acts not only upon appeal, but it is forever appealing for help. Love differentiates itself in brave deeds, in patient endurance, willingness to bear reproach, in undertaking for others, in dying, if need be, for them. Love is not easily provoked, thinkest no evil. "Love beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things." Love is the sum of all the virtues.—Methodist Recorder.

Directed by God.

Our advancement in the Christian life may be said to depend on one thing—namely, whether we wish to direct God or are willing to resign ourselves to be wholly directed by Him.—Lutheran Observer.

A Prominent Chicago Woman Speaks.

Prof. Roxa Tyler, of Chicago, Vice-President Illinois Woman's Alliance, in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "I suffered with a severe cold this winter which threatened to run into pneumonia. I tried different remedies but I seemed to grow worse and the medicine upset my stomach. A friend advised me to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and I found it was pleasant to take and it relieved me at once. I am now entirely recovered, saved a doctor's bill, time and suffering, and will never be without this splendid medicine again." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be confirmed nisi February 5, 1902, and absolutely February 11, 1902.

1. PORTER. First and final account of E. R. Baldridge, administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of Maria Porter, late of Alexandria borough, deceased.
2. BUCHER. Account of D. W. Bucher, administrator of Ella M. Bucher, late of the township of Shirley, deceased, with distribution annexed.
3. RUPERT. Account of Joseph Ruggles, administrator of John T. Rupert, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
4. HOLLER. First and final account of Richard W. Williamson, administrator of the estate of Philip Holler, late of the township of Brady, deceased.
5. LAIRD. Third and final account of Howard Laird and Alfred Laird, administrators of the estate of Robert A. Laird, late of the township of Porter, deceased, with distribution annexed.
6. MYERLY. First and final account of Isaac Dell, administrator of Lewis Myerly, late of Cass township, deceased.
7. POSTEN. First and final account of H. H. Swope, administrator of William Posten, late of Union township, deceased.
8. DONELSON. First and final account of George B. Donelson, administrator and trustee to sell real estate of Andrew B. Donelson, late of Carbon township, deceased.
9. SWOOPE. First and final account of John Brewster, executor of the last will and testament of Henry J. Swoope, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
10. ASHMAN. Second and final account of Herbert H. Ashman, administrator of Richard Ashman, late of the borough of Three Springs, deceased, with distribution annexed.
11. CUNNINGHAM. First and final account of Fanny B. Cunningham, executrix of the last will and testament of Sarah A. Cunningham, late of the borough of Alexandria, deceased.
12. HORTON. First and final account of Amos Evans, administrator of the estate of Amon Horton, late of Tod township, deceased.
13. LAIRD. First and final account of Mary E. Laird, executrix of Elizabeth Laird, late of Porter township, deceased, with distribution annexed.
14. CONRAD. First and final account of Thomas S. Johnston, guardian of Charles Conrad, minor child of William P. Conrad, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.

Register's office, Jan. 7, 1902. B. F. GODARD, Register.

Our Great ANNUAL STOCK TAKING SALE

BEGINNING TUESDAY, FEB. 4, 1902,

And continuing the balance of the week.

In going through the stock in our inventory, we find many lines of goods in too great quantitias, and to even up the stock we have this big special sale. All over the store we will gather up articles for this sale which will be a lively one and which will offer goods at money-saving prices.

Do not miss this opportunity, beginning Tuesday, February 4th, and continuing the balance of the week.

We Give a Few Prices to Show How the Goods Will Run:

A fine quality of unbleached muslin at 4½ cents a yard, full yard wide.

A fine quality of bleached muslin at 5 cents a yard, full yard wide.

A fine lot of 46 and 48-inch unbleached pillow cases, worth 14 and 15 cents a yard, at 10 cents.

A big lot of linen crash towelings at 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents, worth fully 25 per cent. more.

A big lot of Turkish bath towels at 5, 10, 13 and 15 cents, about 25 per cent. less than usual prices.

Big lots of dress goods at 25, 50, 75 cents and $1.00, in many cases just half prices.

A fine lot of silks reduced in the same proportion.

There will also be table linens, towels, napkins, white goods, laces, embroideries, silk and woolen waists, ribbons, dressing sacques, etc.

☞ A prominent feature of this sale will be the Underwear and Hosiery bargains.

COATS. COATS. We will make Ladies' and Children's Coats an especial feature of this sale.

All next week, beginning Tuesday, February 4th.

Wm Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

The Best Advertisement

We Can Have Is a Well Satisfied Customer × × × × × ×

WE have many of them—permanent patrons—but we still have room for more. RUNNING IN A RUT means selling old things to people who want new things. We keep from buying "stickers." We are constantly buying NEW GOODS—up-to-date goods. We let careless merchants handle shoddy good—goods people don't want.

We Quote a Few Prices:

Line of Cakes	5c per pound
Finest Rolled Oats	3 lb for 10 cents
Fancy California Prunes	5c per pound
Rio Roasted Coffee	14c per pound
Corn Starch	3 lb for 10 cents
Canned Goods	4 cans for 25c and upwards

Hats and Caps, Clothing, Wall Paper, etc. Every line full and prices lowest.

Visit us. Satisfy yourself.

J. G. GILLAM.

I CAN SAVE YOU SOMETHING

ON EVERY PURCHASE

Goods Well Bought are Half Sold

Therefore come quickly or you miss the greatest opportunity of the season. * * * * * * *

Bound to please you in my new styles of * * * *

High Grade Shoes at Moderate Prices

Remember this is a well bought stock. Bought on its merits as to beauty, style and quality. Bought direct from the makers, and above all bought for spot cash. Therefore my complete stock is already half sold. Come right in, close up the sales and get the bargains.

J. C. HAZLETT, Huntingdon, Pa.

—AT—

Yocum's Novelty

Near Postoffice

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

You will find a nice line of Dinner Sets—100 pieces—$7.50, and $15.00. Tea Sets—56 pieces—$2.75. Mirrors all sizes. A fine line of granite ware. We give trading stamps.

Eat FISHER'S BREAD

When in Huntingdon and you want a nice lunch or meal,

Go to Fisher's Restaurant

A full line of choice Candies, Cakes, Nuts, etc.

Call and see my line.

GEO. W. FISHER,

417 Penn Street,

Huntingdon, Pa.

CLOUDS.

By W. X.

The whole scene was drear and desolate, and a pale face pressed against the window pane looked out upon it with sorrowful eyes, seeing in the gloom of the landscape and shadowy skies the symbol of her future life. The face itself was not remarkable; there was no special beauty of outline, no dazzling complexion, no solft-colored wavy hair. It was white and slender, and would have been spiritless only for the restless eyes and blood-red lips. The forehead was broad and thought-impressed, with brown hair brushed back and closely braided from the face which happiness might have beautified, but which was now undeniably plain, and tinged with the cold gray hue which pervaded earth, air and sky.

Annie Raymond stood for an hour looking persistently out, not on the dreary landscape alone, but into her drearier future. Since her mother's death, which occurred during her childhood, she had experienced no bitter trials; but little, trifling troubles had made her daily life unlovely and unpleasant.

The family was large and in very moderate circumstances, and, like all poor people of the present day, struggling to make one dollar show for two, and so appear richer than they really are.

Jane, the elder sister, took charge of the house and ruled the younger children with a rod of iron. The two girls who came next were both married, and struggling with large families and poverty. A brother next younger had left home and was seeking his fortune—a hopeless task. Then came Annie, age 21, and then sisters younger still. The father was a grave, hard-working man, who usually dozed away the time he spent at home.

Annie's life had been monotonous enough thus far. There was housework in the mornings, and in the afternoons the sisters sewed for a furnishing store in the village, barely earning a sufficient sum to clothe them in the plainest apparel.

But they were sprightly, intelligent girls, and were received in the society of the village upon an equal footing with those who were better supplied with this world's goods.

There had been a time when Annie indulged in rosy dreams of the future, but her life was too monotonous, so lacking in incident, these were soon dispelled. Her older sisters furnished striking examples of what her own life would be.

Should she choose single-blessedness and become a cross, unhappy old maid like Jane? or follow in the footsteps of Sarah and Sue, and be a sickly, task-burdened wife, with scarcely an hour's peace and quiet?

Neither picture looked inviting to a young girl who had a passionate longing for the luxurious and beautiful things of this life. So she grew graver as she went about the same simple, homely tasks day after day, and Jane's reproving voice grated more and more harshly upon her sensitive ear, until it seemed as if she must cry out like a hurt child under the pain of her life burden, and she was only dumb for very shame.

For her sisters seemed happy in a certain degree, and was her life harder to bear than theirs?

"They never think," she said; "I do; so much the worse for me; but I cannot make them understand how terrible a life like theirs seems to me, it is so utterly devoid of beauty, and even comfort."

But during the previous winter a change came over the spirit of her dreams. George Hastings came to Glenville, and from her first acquaintance with him her life brightened. He was only a merchant's clerk, but capable and energetic, and a favorite with his employer.

When Annie met him first she only saw a rather small and uninteresting-appearing young man, who conversed agreeably. When she saw him for the second time she thought he had fine eyes, and before the evening was over she confessed that his smile was beautiful. Then, as their acquaintance progressed, she found their tastes were very similar in many things.

After this he often called upon her evenings, and read aloud to her while she was busy with her sewing. Numberless little attentions followed, rendered in a tender, delicate way, and for a time was supremely happy.

George was slowly but surely approaching a declaration—she was certain of this—and as she thought it over in her mind, doubts began to creep in where contentment had reigned.

She loved him so well, she could have died for him, and without him life would be utterly desolate. But he was very poor, with only a small sum as yet laid aside for a rainy day. Would her life, after all her tender dreams, be different from Sue's or Sarah's, if she married him?

Jane, seeming to understand Annie's dilemma, lectured long and eloquently on the subject of marriage.

George Hastings was a fine young man, she told Annie, who would make his mark in the world yet, if he wasn't such a fool as to marry and burden himself with a wife. A wife was a fearful drag to any man. Single life for either man or woman, was the only true and noble life to lead, and any woman who married because she was tired of taking care of herself. was a moral coward.

So, pondering upon Jane's words until she was nearly demented, Annie stood looking out upon the clouded skies in the chill November afternoon, and thinking desolately of the clouds hovering over her sky-life.

"Will it be always so?" she asked herself bitterly, as she turned away. "Oh, I am so tired of the clouds of sorrow. Will the sunshine of joy never come?"

At this moment one of her younger sisters came in with a letter for Annie. In some surprise—for it bore a city postmark—she opened it.

With the early heat of summer a lady had come to board at Glenville, in search of country fare and country breezes, for she was a confirmed invalid. She took lodgings across the way from Mr. Raymond's, and seemed to fancy Annie from the first. She now wrote, asking Annie to come and live with her, as nurse and companion and offering a sum which seemed princely in Annie's eyes.

She decided at once to go, for she longed for a glimpse of the world without, but she would wait until she saw George in the evening, for his opinion might influence her in some degree.

So, when he came, she hastened to impart the news.

"Don't go, Annie," he urged. "You know—you must have known for a long time—that I love you dearly. I've only waited to tell you because I had not a suitable home to offer you as yet. But I'm saving for that purpose every day, dear, and when we can see each other so often it will not be so hard to wait a little longer. Stay, and promise me you will be my wife just as soon as I can provide for you properly."

"George," she said, "you know I love you, but I am too much of a coward to bind myself to be a lifelong slave, like my sister, Sarah, for instance."

"Sarah was sickly before she married, I believe," he answered quietly, though his manner betrayed some surprise at such an outburst from the usually mild Annie.

"Yes," reluctantly.

"And peevish and fretful, too."

"Yes," responded Annie, slowly.

"You are neither."

Annie burst into tears.

"She was unhappy," she said, "and so am I."

George was puzzled. He used his powers of persuasion to the utmost, but she was inexorable. She would not consent to an engagement, and she would go to the city as a companion to Mrs. Reade. So, vexed with her obstinacy, but thinking it best to give her her own way, since he could not well do otherwise, he bade her goodby.

Annie sobbed herself to sleep that night, and two days after—for there was slight preparation needed—she set out for the city.

For a time she was delighted with her situation. Mrs. Reade was very captivating in manner, and treated Annie almost like a sister. Annie had intended to save her earnings, but, under Mrs. Reade's advice, she found ample opportunity to invest them in the purchase of better clothing than she had ever worn before.

Bye and bye her situation became less pleasant. Mrs. Reade was very capricious, and sometimes hard to please. Another truth dawned upon Annie's mind about this time. Her mistress was a neglected, unloved wife, and though she had everything that wealth could procure, she was very unhappy, as much as either Sue or Sarah.

"Oh, dear!" Annie sobbed to herself one day, when her patience was severely tried, "everyone has more or less trouble, and after all, poverty isn't the hardest thing in the world to bear. If I were at home now I could marry George and be contented with the inevitable outfit of six silver spoons and two feather beds, and feel much happier than either of my sisters."

However, she determined to remain as long as she could bear with Mrs. Reade's unhappy temper and the unpleasant familiarity of the servants, thinking she would at least save her money and have something to begin life with if she ever did marry, which seemed very doubtful to her now.

Spring came on, and as the weather grew warmer Annie began to have fearful headaches, a new thing for her. She grew tired of the senseless looking rows of brick and brown-stone and longed for the pleasant woods near her home, with their fresh, green leaves and early flowers. She felt if she could only have Jane to scold her it would do her good. She grew homesick for the very home she had despised. Mrs. Reade complained that she was growing heedless and Annie knew it was very true.

One morning she woke feeling too ill to rise. Mrs. Reade's bell rang repeatedly, but Annie was too ill to heed it and lay dimly conscious of what was passing around her. She knew they were holding a consultation over her, and afterward that they were removing her to some other place, she was far too sick to care where.

After a few days of burning fever her senses returned, and she found herself in the hospital, with everything new and strange about her. As soon as she was able to sit up she procured writing materials of her nurse, and wrote home.

By this time Mrs. Reade had roused herself to write also, and, thoroughly alarmed, Jane set out to find her, accompanied by George Hastings.

George met Annie quietly, but Jane scolded and cried over her until Annie felt that her sister really cared more for her than she had ever known. They took her home, a shadow of her former self, but more contented in mind than she had been in years before.

But it was not until she was quite as well as ever, and had fallen readily into the old routine of daily labor, that George spoke again of love. He came to see her the same as before, and brought her trifles in the way of flowers and books; and one evening, when they were sitting in the dusk and gloom of the twilight, with the cloudy November skies frowning without George said:

"Do you think, Annie, you could marry a poor man, after all?"

"Oh, George!" deprecatingly.

"And do you think you are brave enough to bind yourself to be a lifelong slave like your sister Sarah?"

"Not to a husband I did not love, and who cared but little for me. That would be a fearful bondage for me, or to any other woman."

"But I love you and you love me. Don't you think that makes a great difference?"

"All the difference in the world, George."

"Then do you not think you could make up your mind to marry me?"

"I think I could if you asked me."

"Oh!" with a laugh, and that was all.

Not a word was spoken by either for some time, but he took her hand and drew her silently to his side. At last he spoke:

"Confess, Annie," he said, "that you are disappointed. I am not the hero you expected as a husband, am I?"

"No," she answered, "but you are a true, noble-hearted man, and that is better. I forgot in all my senseless day-dreams and plans for the future, that I was only a woman, and a very foolish one at that. You have excellent judgement and sense, but you are just my age, and, not so wise, I am afraid of you. I know you have faults, but so have I; and if you will have patience with mine, I can bear yours without a word."

"We shall have trials, too, dear," he said, "but we shall help each endure them, and that will make them so much easier to bear. The lesson of the past year has not harmed you, Annie; you will be more contented all your life for it."

"It may have done me good, George; but I don't think that I'm one whit better than I was a year ago. I have the same faults still.

"Neither am I better than I was then, Annie; but I think we understand each other more fully, and I love you, faults and all, as I never could love another."

So at Christmas time they were married. And the finery in which Annie had indulged the winter before, with slight remodeling, served a good purpose as a wedding trousseau. Her father came forward with the spoons and feather beds, and Jane exerted herself wonderfully, saying it was a pleasure to help Annie, she was so grateful for everything.

The little sum which Annie had saved from her earnings helped to furnish the pretty little cottage which George's increased salary enabled him to rent; and though everything about it was very plain, it was neat and tasteful and homelike, and George and Annie were happier in it than many a pair, who have all that money can buy, could ever dream of being. And busy with her daily cares which love lightened, Annie forgot to mourn over clouded skies.—New York News.

Feet Across the Sea.

Great Britain has still a great deal to learn, so the lecturer had said, before she could command the undivided admiration and respect of the whole world, and he was the man to show her how it was to be done.

"What does this nation need?" shouted the impassioned orator. "What does this nation require if she steps proudly across the broad Atlantic—if she strides boldly across the mighty ocean in her march of trade and freedom? I repeat, what does she need?"

"Rubber boots!" suggested the grossly materialistic person in a near seat.—Chicago Journal.

REAL WAR ON THE REBELS

A Vigorous Offensive Policy Decided on in Batangas Province.

GEN. BELL'S ORDERS TO TROOPS

He Has Declared Martial Law Throughout the Territory Under His Command—Orders a Modified Form of Concentration—Secret Foes to Be Treated as Guerillas — Distrust of Native Officials.

Washington, D. C.—The Philippine war is not over—not even in Luzon. On the contrary, it is now entering upon its sternest phase. This is shown in General J. Franklin Bell's orders for the prosecution of the war in the Province of Batangas, which is in Southern Luzon.

General Bell orders that in the Provinces of Batangas and Laguna commanding officers shall establish limits surrounding each zone, within which the inhabitants of the district must come. By the order, which was issued December 8, the people were given until December 25 to move into the limits with their food supplies. After that time, if they had not moved into the reconcentrado limits, their property was liable to confiscation or destruction.

In a supplemental circular dated December 9, General Bell declared "that a policy should be adopted that

BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. F. BELL.

will as soon as possible make the people want peace, and want it badly." This, he said, was because the people, especially the wealthy ones, did not really desire peace, though they pretended to. "It is an inevitable consequence of war," continued General Bell, "that the innocent must generally suffer with the guilty. Military necessity frequently precludes the possibility of making discriminations. It is necessary to end the war for the good of all, and therefore impossible to wage war efficiently and at the same time do abstract justice."

General Bell confers upon sub-district commanders the right to take measures "which will contribute to the end in view" without consulting him. "Subordinate commanders and young officers of experience," he says, "should not be restrained or discouraged without excellent reason, but should be encouraged to hunt for, pursue and vigorously operate against armed bodies of insurgents wherever they may be found."

He declares that among municipal officials and councils will be found many who secretly aid the insurgents, and that they must be discovered. It is almost certain, he says, "that the elections of all town officials in the Province of Batangas and Laguna have been dictated by Malvar or other insurgent leaders."

The oath of allegiance, General Bell declares, is no evidence of loyalty, and persons taking the oath or otherwise pretending sympathy with the Americans are really in secret correspondence with the rebels. "Neutrality," he says, "should not be tolerated. Presidents and chiefs of police who assist the rebels must be arrested. Every native priest and a great number of wealthy citizens are secretly aiding the rebellion. The priests are more dangerous than armed insurgents. On suspicion, even in the absence of evidence, priests must be confined. It will frequently be found impossible to obtain evidence against persons of influence as long as they are at liberty, but once confined, evidence is easily obtainable."

MEXICAN VOLCANO ACTIVE.

Eruption Believed to Be Due to the Recent Earthquake.

Mexico City, Mexico.—A telegram to the Government observatory announces that the volcano of Colima is again active, and scientific men connect this fact with the prevalence of seismic phenomena. Renewed earthquake shocks have been reported from various parts of the country.

Governor Mora, of Guerrero, has taken charge of the ruined city of Chilpancingo. The populace is camping out, the camp being guarded by troops, and perfect order reigns. The city will have to be thoroughly rebuilt.

Hundreds of Filipinos Surrender.

The War Department, at Washington, is advised of the surrender of 365 insurgents to Brigadier-General James F. Wade at Cebu, P. I. The prisoners took the oath at Taglibaran, Bohol.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3½c. per quart.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—West, extra ...$	—	@$	23½
Firsts	21	@	22½
Seconds	18	@	20
State dairy tubs, extra....	21	@	22
Imitation creamery	14	@	18½
Factory, fancy...	—	@	17
Low grades	13	@	13½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy..	10½	@	10¾
Small	11¼	@	11½
Part skims,good to prime	7	@	8
Full skims	2	@	2½
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	27	@	28
State and Penn.....	27	@	28
Western—Choice	26	@	27
Southern—Choice	25	@	26
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice ...	—	@	2 25
Medium, choice	1 85	@	1 90
Pea, choice	1 80	@	1 85
Red kidney, choice.....	2 05	@	2 10
White kidney, choice....	2 40	@	2 45
Yellow eye, choice.....	—	@	2 35
Lima, Cal.....	—	@	3 25
Green peas, bags.....	1 50	@	1 55
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, King, per bbl.....	4 00	@	6 00
Greening, per bbl.....	3 50	@	6 00
Ben Davis. per bbl.....	3 50	@	4 00
Baldwin, per bbl.....	2 00	@	4 75
Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl.....	3 00	@	7 00
Jersey, prime, per bbl...	5 00	@	5 75
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb.....	—	@	10½
Chickens, per lb.....	8	@	9
Roosters, per lb.....	—	@	6½
Turkeys, per lb.....	10	@	10½
Ducks, per pair.....	50	@	80
Geese, per pair.....	1 00	@	1 50
Pigeons, per pair.....	—	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb.....	8	@	14
Capons, Phila., per lb.....	12	@	20
Fowls, Western, per lb....	7	@	11
Broilers, Phila., per lb.....	20	@	22
Chickens, Jersey, per lb...	11	@	14
Ducks, Western, per lb....	9	@	14
Geese, Western, per lb....	7	@	9
Squabs, per dozen.....	1 75	@	3 75
HOPS.			
State, 1901, choice, per lb..	15	@	16
1900, choice.....	10	@	11
Pacific coast, 1901, choice..	15	@	16
1900, choice	10	@	11
1900, common to prime..	7	@	9
Old odds.....	1	@	3
FURS.			
Red fox	2 00	@	4 00
Gray fox	75	@	85
Marten	2 50	@	12 00
Skunk, black	1 20	@	1 40
Skunk, striped	30	@	40
Raccoon	90	@	1 25
Opossum	12	@	60
Mink	2 50	@	3 50
Muskrat.....	9	@	13
Muskrat, kits	2	@	3
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb.....	90	@	92½
No. 1, per 100 lb.....	82½	@	87½
No. 2, per 100 lb.....	75	@	77½
Clover mixed, per 100 lb.	65	@	72½
Straw, long rye.....	75	@	85
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Maine, per sack.	2 40	@	2 50
N. Y. State, per sack....	2 15	@	2 25
Sweets, N. J., per bbl....	2 75	@	3 50
Onions, State, per bag.....	3 25	@	3 50
Orange Co., per bag.....	2 00	@	4 00
Connecticut, red, per bbl	3 50	@	4 00
Cabbages, L. I., per 100....	2 00	@	4 00
Turnips, per bbl.....	75	@	80
String beans, per basket...	3 50	@	6 00
Egg plant, per box.....	4 00	@	7 00
Tomatoes, per carrier.....	1 50	@	2 75
Cauliflower, L. I., per bbl.	1 50	@	8 00
Peppers, per carrier.....	2 00	@	3 00
Spinach, per bbl.....	2 50	@	3 00
Celery, per dozen.....	8	@	45
Lettuce, per basket.....	50	@	1 25
Brussels sprouts, per qt....	6	@	12
Kale, per bbl.....	75	@	85
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents ...	3 75	@	4 00
Spring patents	4 00	@	4 25
Wheat—No. 1 N. N. Y....	—	@	86⅝
No. 2 N. Duluth.....	—	@	86⅜
Corn—No. 2	—	@	69¼
Oats—No. 2 white.....	—	@	53½
Track mixed	51	@	52
Rye—Western	70¼	@	70¾
State	66	@	67
Lard, city	--	@	9.20c.
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed.....	6½	@	10
Calves, city dressed.....	9	@	13
Country dressed	6	@	11
Sheep, per 100 lb.....	3 50	@	4 35
Lambs, per 100 lb.....	5 90	@	6 20
Hogs, live, per 100 lb.....	6 25	@	6 60
Country dressed, per lb..	6	@	8½

BANKS HIGHLY PROSPEROUS.

Report of Controller of Currency Shows a New High Record.

Washington, D. C.—William Barret Ridgely, Controller of the Currency, has made the following statement in regard to the condition of National banks as shown by the latest reports:

The summary of the reports of condition of the National banks at the close of business December 10, 1901, shows the business of the banks to be in a highly satisfactory condition, and sets a new high record in aggregate resources, individual deposits, capital and surplus. At the time of the last report, September 30, 1901, these items had reached the highest point ever known, but the reports of December 10 show a still further rise. The aggregate resources show an increase of $27,383,341 since September 30, 1901, and $580,640,942 since December 13, 1900, the total now reaching the enormous sum of $5,722,730,635. The individual deposits increased $36,664,732 since the last report and $340,420,443 during the last year, the total now being $2,964,417,965. Capital stock increased since September 30, 1901, by $9,998,784, and for the year by $32,987,259.

Allison and Dolliver Re-Elected.

United States Senators Allison and Dolliver have been re-elected by the Legislature of Iowa.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: The Milestones of Life—Duties and Trials Which Belong to the Different Decades—Advice to the Twenties—The Waiting Age—The Last Haven.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—From an unusual standpoint Dr. Talmage in this discourse looks at the duties and trials which belong to the different decades of human life; text, Psalms xc, 10, "The days of our years are threescore years and ten."

The seventieth milestone of life is here planted as at the end of the journey. A few go beyond it. Multitudes never reach it. The oldest person of modern times expired at 169 years. A Greek of the name of Stravaride lived to 132 years. An Englishman of the name of Thomas Parr lived 152 years. Before the time of Moses people lived 150 years, and if you go far enough back they lived 900 years. Well, that was necessary, because the story of the world must come down by tradition, and it needed long life safely to transmit the news of the past. If the generations had been short lived the story would so often have changed lips that it might have got all astray. But after Moses began to write it down and parchment told it from century to century it was not necessary that people live so long in order to authenticate the events the past. If in our time people lived only twenty-five years, that would not affect history, since it is put in print and is no longer dependent on tradition. Whatever your age, I will to-day directly address you, and I shall speak to those who are in the twenties, the thirties, the forties, the fifties, the sixties, and to those who are in the seventies and beyond.

First, then, I accost those of you who are in the twenties. You are full of expectation. You are ambitious—that is, if you amount to anything—for some kind of success, commercial or mechanical or professional or literary or agricultural or social or moral. If I find some one in the twenties without any sort of ambition, I feel like saying, "My friend, you have got on the wrong planet. This is not the world for you. You are going to be in the way. Have you made your choice of poorhouses? You will never be able to pay for your cradle. Who is going to settle for your board? There is a mistake about the fact that you were born at all."

But, supposing you have ambition, let me say to all the twenties, expect everything through divine manipulation, and then you will get all you want and something better. Are you looking for wealth? Well, remember that God controls the money markets, the harvests, the droughts, the caterpillars, the locusts, the sunshine, the storm, the land, the sea, and you will get wealth. Perhaps not that which is stored up in the banks, in safe deposits, in United States securities, in houses and lands, but your clothing and board and shelter, and that is about all you can appropriate anyhow. You cost the Lord a great deal. To feed and clothe and shelter you for a lifetime requires a big sum of money, and if you get nothing more than the absolute necessities you get an enormous amount of supply. Expect as much as you will of any kind of success, if you expect it from the Lord you are safe. Depend on any other resource, and you may be badly chagrined, but depend on God and all will be well. It is a good thing in the crisis of life to have a man of large means back you up. It is a great thing to have a moneyed institution stand behind you in your undertaking. But it is a mightier thing to have the God of heaven and earth your coadjutor, and you may have Him. I am so glad that I met you while you are in the twenties. You are laying out your plans, and all your life in this world and the next for 500 million years of your existence will be affected by those plans. It is about 8 o'clock in the morning of your life, and you are just starting out. Which way are you going to start? Oh, the twenties!

"Twenty" is a great word in the Bible. Joseph was sold for twenty pieces of silver; Samson judged Israel twenty years; Solomon gave Hiram twenty cities; the flying roll that Zechariah saw was twenty cubits; when the sailors of the ship on which Paul sailed sounded the Mediterranean Sea, it was twenty fathoms. What mighty things have been done in the twenties! Romulus founded Rome when he was twenty; Keats finished life at twenty-five. Lafayette was a world renowned soldier at twenty-three; Oberlin accomplished his chief work at twenty-seven; Bonaparte was victor over Italy at twenty-six; Pitt was prime minister of England at twenty-two; Calvin had completed his immortal "Institutes" by the time he was twenty-six; Grotius was attorney general at twenty-four. Some of the mightiest things for God and eternity have been done in the twenties. As long as you can put the figure 2 before the other figure that helps describe your age I have high hopes about him. Look out for that figure 2. Watch its continuance with as much earnestness as you ever watched anything that promised you salvation or threatened you demolition. What a critical time—the twenties.

While they continue you decide your occupation and the principles by which you will be guided; you make your most abiding friendships; you arrange your home life; you fix your habits. Lord God Almighty, for Jesus Christ's sake, have mercy on all the men and women in the twenties!

Next I accost those in the thirties. You are at an age when you find what a tough thing it is to get recognized and established in your occupation or profession. Ten years ago you thought all that was necessary for success was to put on your shutter the sign of physician or dentist or attorney or broker or agent and you would have plenty of business. How many hours you sat and waited for business, and waited in vain, three persons only know—God, your wife and yourself. In commercial life you have not had the promotion and the increase in salary you anticipated, or the place you expected to occupy in the firm has not been vacated. The produce of the farm with which you expected to support yourself and those depending on you and to pay the interest on the mortgage has been far less than you anticipated, or the prices were down, or special expenses for sickness made drafts on your resources that you could not have expected. In some respects the hardest decade of life is the thirties, because the results are generally so far behind the anticipations. It is very rare indeed that a young man does as did the young man one Sunday night when he came to me and said, "I have been so marvelously prospered since I came to this country that I feel as a matter of gratitude that I ought to dedicate myself to God."

Nine-tenths of the poetry of life has been knocked out of you since you came into the thirties. Men in the different professions and occupations saw that you were rising, and they must put an estoppel on you or you might somehow stand in the way. They think you must be suppressed.

Your decade is the one that will probably afford the greatest opportunity for victory because there is the greatest necessity for struggle. Read the world's history and know what are the thirties for good or bad. Alexander the Great closed his career at thirty-two; Frederick the Great made Europe tremble with his armies at thirty-five; Cortes conquered Mexico at thirty; Grant fought Shiloh and Donelson when thirty-eight; Raphael died at thirty-seven; Luther was the hero of the reformation at thirty-five; Sir Philip Sidney got through by thirty-two. The greatest deeds for God and against Him were done within the thirties, and your greatest battles are now and between the time when you cease expressing your age by putting first a figure 2 and the time when you will cease expressing it by putting first a figure 3. As it is the greatest time of the struggle, I adjure you, in God's name and by God's grace, make it the greatest achievement. My prayer is for all those in the tremendous crisis of the thirties. The fact is that by the way you decide the present decade of your history you decide all the following decades.

Next I accost the forties. Yours is the decade of discovery. I do not mean the discovery of the outside, but the discovery of yourself. No man knows himself until he is forty. He overestimates or underestimates himself. By that time he has learned what he can do or what he cannot do. He thought he had commercial genius enough to become a millionaire, but now he is satisfied to make a comfortable living. He thought he had rhetorical power that would bring him into the United States Senate; now he is content if he can successfully argue a common case before a petit jury. He thought he had medical skill that would make him a Mott or a Grosse or a Willard Parker or a Sims; now he finds his sphere is that of a family physician, prescribing for the ordinary ailments that afflict our race. He was sailing on in a fog and could not take a reckoning, but now it clears up enough to allow him to find out his real latitude and longitude. He has been climbing, but now he has got to the top of the hill, and he takes a long breath. He is half way through the journey at least, and he is in a position to look backward or forward. He has more good sense than he ever had. He knows human nature, for he has been cheated often enough to see the bad side of it, and he has met so many gracious and kindly and splendid souls he also knows the good side of it. Now, calm yourself. Thank God for the past and deliberately set your compass for another voyage.

My subject next accosts those in the seventies and beyond. My word to them is congratulation. You have got nearly if not quite through. You have safely crossed the sea of life and are about to enter the harbor. You have fought at Gettysburg, and the war is over—here and there a skirmish with the remaining sin of your own heart and the sin of the world, but I guess you are about done. There may be some work for you yet on a small or large scale. Bismarck of Germany vigorous in the eighties. The Prime Minister of England strong at seventy-two. Haydn composing his oratorio, "The Creation," at seventy years of age. Isocrates doing some of his best work at seventy-four. Plato busy thinking for all succeeding centuries at eighty-one. Noah Webster, after making his world renowned dictionary, hard at work until eighty-five years old. Rev. Daniel Waldo praying in my pulpit at 100 years of age. Humboldt producing the immortal "Cosmos" at seventy-six years. William Blake at sixty-seven learning Italian so as to read Dante in the original. Lord Cockburn at eighty-seven writing his best treatise. John Wesley stirring great audiences at eighty-five. William C. Bryant, without spectacles, reading in my house "Thantaposis" at eighty-three years of age. Christian men and women in all departments serving God after becoming septuagenarians and nonagenarians prove that there are possibilities of work for the aged, but I think you who are passed the seventies are near being through.

How do you feel about it? You ought to be jubilant, because life is a tremendous struggle, and if you have got through respectably and usefully you ought to feel like people toward the close of a summer day seated on the rocks watching the sunset at Bar Harbor of Cape May or Lookout Mountain. I am glad to say that most old Christians are cheerful. Daniel Webster visited John Adams a short time before his death and found him in very infirm health. He said to Mr. Adams: "I am glad to see you. I hope you are getting along pretty well." The reply was: "Ah, sir, quite the contrary. I find I am a poor tenant, occupying a house much shattered by time. It sways and trembles with every wind, and what is worse, sir, the landlord, as near as I can make out, does not intend to make any repairs."

An aged woman sent to her physician and told him of her ailments, and the doctor said: "What would you have me do, madam? I cannot make you young again." She replied: "I know that, doctor. What I want you to do is to help me to grow old a little longer." The young men have their troubles before them; the old have their troubles behind them. You have got about all out of this earth that there is in it. Be glad that you, an aged servant of God, are going to try another life and amid better surroundings. Stop looking back and look ahead. O ye in the seventies and eighties and the nineties, your best days are yet to come, your grandest associations are yet to be formed, your best eyesight is yet to be kindled, your best hearing is yet to be awakened, your greatest speed is yet to be traveled, your gladdest song is yet to be sung. The most of your friends have gone over the border, and you are going to join them very soon. They are waiting for you; they are watching the golden shore to see you land; they are watching the shining gate to see you come through; they are standing by the throne to see you mount.

What a glad hour when you drop the staff and take the scepter, when you quit the stiffened joints and become an immortal athlete! But hear, hear; a remark pertinent to all people, whether in the twenties, the thirties, the forties, the fifties, the sixties, the seventies or beyond.

But the most of you will never reach the eighties or the seventies or the sixties or the fifties or the forties. He who passes into the forties has gone far beyond the average of human life. Amid the uncertainties take God through Jesus Christ as your present and eternal safety. The longest life is only a small fragment of the great eternity. We will all of us soon be there.

Eternity, how near it rolls!
Count the vast value of your souls.
Beware and count the awful cost
What they have gained whose souls are lost.

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THE SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR FEBRUARY 2.

Subject: The First Persecution, Acts iv., 1-22 — Golden Text, Acts iv., 12 — Memory Verses 8-10—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

1. "As they spake." Peter addressed one portion of the multitude while John spake to the others. That a great crowd had gathered is certain from the large number of converts. V. 4. "The priests." Those belonging to some of the twenty-four courses among whom the temple services were divided. 1 Chron. 24: 1-19; 2 Chron. 23: 8. These were the persons who had shown such hatred toward Christ from the beginning. "Captain." Not a military officer, but one who had charge of the guard of priests and Levites, who watched the temple at night.

2. "Being grieved." "Sore troubled."—R. V. The priests believed in the doctrine of the resurrection, but to have it preached through Jesus brought His blood upon them, since they put Him to death.

3. "Laid hands on them." The language implies actual violence. "In hold." A sort of "house of detention," for the Jews never punished by imprisonment as the Romans did. "Peter had an opportunity to reflect on the words, 'Lord, I am ready to go with Thee—into prison.'" Luke 22: 33. "Next day." It was now too late to assemble the Sanhedrin, as that body could not sit lawfully except by daylight. "Eventide." "Tide" means "time." The Jews had two evenings. One began at 3 o'clock and the other at 6 o'clock. Peter and John entered the temple courts at 3 o'clock, the hour of prayer, and the proceedings at this time had occupied three hours.

4. "Many believed." Persecution did not prevent the truth from prevailing, but it developed courage and energy and made known to the world the noble qualities which Christianity had implanted, and caused the story of the Saviour, His life, resurrection, love, power and Messiahship to be proclaimed all over the land. "Number—was." "Came to be."—R. V. The society of converts had been increased by nearly 2000 since the day of Pentecost.

5. "Rulers, elders, scribes." This was a regular meeting of the Sanhedrin. The rulers were the chief priests—the official rulers; the elders were heads of families; scribes were teachers of the law.

6. "Annas — Caiaphas." Annas had been deposed from the office of the high priest by the Romans, and Caiaphas, his son-in-law, was made high priest by them. But the Jews regarded Annas as ecclesiastically their high priest. He was the most influential person among the Jews at this time. Our Lord was taken before Annas first. John 18: 13. "John and Alexander." Who these were is not known, but it is certain that they were men of influence.

7. "In the midst." They placed the prisoners in the centre of the Sanhedrin, which sat in a semi-circle. "Power, name." Power is force, name is authority. By what magical power did you do this, and what right had you to use such power?

8. "Peter, filled." According to the promise of his now glorified Master. Matt. 10: 20; Mark 13: 11. This empowering pentecostal spirit now dwelt in the apostles and the others, as an abiding gift to manifest himself as each emergency demanded.

9. "Be examined." Called to account as criminals. "The good deed." A gentle reminder that it was not for a crime that they had been placed in custody and were on trial. "Made whole." Is cured of saved, suggesting a spiritual as well as physical restoration.

10. "Be it known." The testimony which Peter would give before the Sanhedrin he would delight to publish to all Israel, and thus exalt the name of Christ. He could preach with as much freedom in a court room as in any other place, when filled with the Spirit. "Jesus Christ of Nazareth." Wonders are wrought in the name of Jesus; not by repeating it as a charm, but by believing in it as a divine revelation of grace and good will to men. "Jesus, the Saviour; Christ, the Messiah; the Nazarene, the despised." "Whom ye crucified." As an imposter. "Whom God raised." Thus putting to naught man's power.

11. "Set at naught of you builders." By your rejection and crucifixion of Jesus Christ you have fulfilled one of your own prophecies (Psalm 118: 22); and as one part is literally fulfilled ye may rest assured the other shall be. "This allusion to the prophecy about the cornerstone is brief, because they were supposed to be familiar with it. Peter was assured that they must remember to have heard it more than once from the lips of Jesus."

12. "Salvation." His is the only atoning blood, and His the only arm that can save. "Name." Name stands for Jesus Christ Himself, and there is in Him wisdom, power, love, divineness; just as a man's name to a note stands for all a man is, and has; his property, character, ability, integrity. "Among men." It is a salvation for humanity. "We." The apostles were not defenders of themselves, but sturdy, truthful, uncompromising witnesses to Jesus and the resurrection.

13. "Boldness." This speech was a greater miracle than that of the lame man. Compare the Peter of this speech and the Peter before the resurrection, and tell what has happened. In himself the miracle had first been wrought. "And John." We have no record of any word spoken by John, yet his boldness of speech, no less than Peter's, was observed by the council.

14. "Man—standing." No longer a helpless cripple. If not apprehended with the apostles, the Sanhedrin being an open court, his presence may have been an expression of his faith and thankfulness, or he may have been summoned for examination. "Could say nothing." Nothing against the fact, though they were unwilling to own the doctrine which it tended so strongly to prove.

15. "Go aside." Peter and John were required to leave the council chamber while the Sanhedrin discussed what should be done.

16. "Cannot deny it." Every one knew that it was a genuine case of healing.

17. "Threaten them." This is what they decided to do in order to stop the new religion, and this is the way the ungodly still endeavor to retard the progress of Christianity.

18. "Called them." They were called back into the council chamber.

19. "Judge ye." God required them to speak; the council forbade them. Which ought they to obey? See chap. 5: 29.

20. "Cannot but speak." They could not obey their rulers and do right; neither can any person when rulers command what God forbids. "Which we saw and heard" (R. V.) Concerning Jesus Christ.

21. "Because of the people." Should they punish the apostles, they feared the people would rise against them and give them trouble, for the people "glorified God for that which was done."

LABOR WORLD.

The coal miners' strike in Columbia County, Ohio, has been settled.

Breaker boys in the Mahanoy City (Penn.) mining regions will organize unions.

West Virginia miners have adopted a new wage scale, to be signed before April 1.

Puddlers' wages have been advanced twenty-five cents a ton at Youngstown, Ohio.

Wisconsin paper manufacturers have agreed not to recognize the unions, but rather to close the mills.

The retail clerks of Illinois have organized an union, and one of their first movements will be directed toward the closing of all stores at six p. m.

The reports of the eight mine inspectors of the anthracite coal regions show that only about one-fifth of the miners and laborers are American-born.

A strike and boycott has been ordered on the Terre Haute Electric Company, at Terre Haute, Ind., because several firemen were discharged.

The iron moulders of Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton and Tamaqua have presented demands for an increase in the minimum rate of wages in Northeastern Pennsylvania to $2.75 a day.

A recent census shows that Paris, France, contains 1216 classes of workmen; metals and kindred industries claiming 370, textiles 257, the chemical trade 386 and building 203. The total number of workmen is estimated at over three hundred thousand.

According to the annual report of the State Factory Commission, the employment of child labor in Illinois has increased 39 per cent. in the last year. In 1900 the inspectors found 14,256 children at work in the factories, and in 1901 the number had grown to 19,839, an increase of 5583

SPORTING BREVITIES.

It seems probably that Yale will have good crews on the Thames this year.

Yale has defeated Princeton in an intercollegiate hockey match by seven goals to nine.

John Suthoff, pitcher, and Harry Teal, catcher, have signed with the Indianapolis baseball team.

From the nature of the entries made by leading American turfmen in English classic events a successful season is expected.

Manager Shettsline, of the Phillies, says he will probably take his baseball team to Thomasville, Ga., for spring practice.

Canadian customs officials have consented to admit touring automobiles across the border as sporting outfits, with a refund of charges made.

Another player has been added to the New York baseball team. He is Walter Anderson, shortstop and captain of the Wesleyan College team.

The University of Pennsylvania Athletic Association will spend $525,000 for the erection of a new gymnasium and improvements on Franklin Field at Philadelphia.

Yale has challenged the University of Pennsylvania to a baseball match. This is believed to be the opening wedge to a renewal of athletic relations between the two universities.

It has been proposed in future automobile races to allow a handicap to the low-powered machines and to have an official national committee whose duty it shall be to determine the relative speeding merits of entrants in races throughout the country.

The London Sportsman says it is reported that at the next meeting of the Jockey Club a proposal will be made to elect an American patron of racing in England an honorary member of the club, and that the person so elected will probably be James R. Keene or William C. Whitney.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Governor Odell has just celebrated his forty-eighth birthday.

Senator Depew and Cardinal Gibbons are very near the same age.

North Dakota is unique in that it boasts of only one millionaire, Colonel Charles A. Morton, a stock and wheat farmer.

Representative Littlefield, of Maine, is the fastest talker in the House. He is a terror to the official stenographers.

Andrew Carnegie has given away more than $46,000,000, and John D. Rockefeller has given away more than $13,000,000.

Ernest Seton-Thompson is gathering recruits in his crusade to substitute cameras for shotguns in the pursuit of the country's lingering wild animals.

Prince Henry of Prussia, on his return to Germany from the United States, will be deputed to represent Emperor William at the coronation of King Edward.

Captain Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N. (retired), known for his publications on naval and military problems, has been elected president of the American Historical Association.

Lord Wolseley is busily engaged on his military history. He has nearly completed the description of Napoleon's campaign of 1796. After his own memoirs he will again take up the "Life of Marlborough."

Jay Cooke has at his home at Ogontz a number of historical relics, including a fine painting of the celebrated old Indian chief after whom the place is named, and who many a time carried him, when he was a boy, on his back in rambling along the shores of Lake Erie.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Plans School of Forestry.

At the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture at Harrisburg the eighty delegates represented the agricultural societies of the State, each society being entitled to one delegate. Dr. J. T. Rothrock, Chairman of the Committee on Forests and Forestry, read his report, in the couse of which he spoke of the necessity for the employment of trained foresters, and suggested that twenty young men be educated each year, in accordance with the resolution which he offered at the close of his report. He said that on some of the reservations which the State is acquiring for forestry purposes there are buildings suitable for the work he proposes that the State take up. The resolution is as follows: "Resolved, That the Legislature of Pennsylvania be requested to furnish funds requisite for the establishment of a training school of elementary forestry at Graeffenburg, Adams County, where, on the State reservation, the pupils may, by work done in the State forests, earn what it costs the Commonwealth to board, clothe and educate them, provided said pupils furnish bond to repay the State what it costs to educate them if they fail on examination or are discharged for misconduct." The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Governor Stone; Vice-Presidents, H. V. White, Bloomsburg; William F. Beck, Easton; Joel A. Herr, Peters Mills; Executive Committee, M. N. Clark, Claridge; A. J. Kahler, Hughesville; H. G. McGowan, Geigers Mills; W. H. Stout, Pine Grove; H. C. Snavely, Lebanon, and Jason Sexton, North Wales.

Brothers Parted by a Girl.

An exciting scene was enacted at the Union Station in Pittsburg when a batch of recruits were started for the Columbus (Ohio) barracks. J. R. Shafer, a member of Company L, Eighteenth Regiment, N. G. P., had enlisted in the regulars because of a difference with his brother about a young woman. The brothers went at each other, hammer and tongs, and the man, who is now a soldier, worsted the civilian. He immediately visited the recruiting office, was accepted and sworn in. His parents did not learn of his intention until just before his departure. The whole family, including the whipped brother, hung about the soldier at the station trying to keep him from going away, and the lad who had been whipped offered to give up all claim to the girl if he would desert the service. This he refused to do.

Little Girl Saved Four.

Four women, each attempting to save the others, were saved from drowning near Blossburg by ten-year-old Florence Benson. She held out a clothes pole and holding tightly to some brush on the shore drew them out of the icy water. Miss Anna Hutchinson first went into the water, while crossing the river to visit a friend. Mrs. Henry Benson rushed to her rescue and went through the ice. Mrs. F. B. Benson and Miss Edith Benson followed suit. All four were struggling in the water when Florence Benson ran to the edge of the ice with a long pole and succeeded in rescuing them all.

Barriers Against Italians.

Following the stringent orders of the trolley car people not to carry Italians on its cars, and the Bethlehem Steel Company discharging every Italian laborer in its employ, came notice from the Board of Health of Bethlehem that everybody should be vaccinated at once. The scare was caused by an Italian escaping from quarantine in the slate belt north of the town, and said to have come to Bethlehem countrymen for refuge. Although he has not been apprehended, both town and corporations have ostracised Italians.

Evidences of Foul Crime.

A horse and sleigh were found in a huge snow drift near the Somerset County line. The horse was frozen stiff, and evidently had been buried there by the drifting snow a month ago. Stains on the cushion and lap robe indicate that the driver was waylaid and murdered. The driver's body was not in the drift.

Grewsome Dreams Came True.

Three consecutive nights Edward Glaub, aged sixteen, of Ross Grove, dreamed that his five-year-old sister May had been burned to death. While skating Mary got too close to a fire that skaters had built, her dress caught fire and she was burned so badly that she died a few hours later. The brother was also terribly burned in trying to save her.

All Through the State.

The old French Creek forge is being dismantled.

The winter wheat crop in Blair and adjacent counties will be a failure.

Taylor Pugh has been appointed fourth-class postmaster at Trooper.

C. H. Bittinger has been appointed fourth-class postmaster at Bittinger.

About sixty farmers of Worcester have organized a local telephone service.

Many horses in the vicinity of Chester Springs are dying of spinal meningitis.

Pupils of the Spring City High School will purchase an organ for their own use.

Charles C. Riley, a new brakeman, fell from a train and was killed at South Fork.

While quarrying for limestone a cave was discovered on the De Turk farm, at Neversink.

J. A. Buckwalter has been elected President of the Buckwalter Stove Company, of Royersford.

THAT FLOOD.

—A—

BY A. GREEN.

Residents of the Juniata valley often regale each other with personal experiences during high water in the beautiful river which flows through the valley, and from which the former received its name, and about which so many romantic and realistic reminiscences can be recalled, especially if the history of the valley is studied. When the dusky Waneta roamed the banks of her favorite river and in her native beauty chased the butterfly and song bird along the banks and over the adjacent hills of the Blue Juniata. At that time the virgin forests of old Pennsylvania had scarcely heard the ring of the woodman's ax; the surrounding hills, with their thickly-covered surface of tall pine and stately oak, required very considerably more rain to nurture their constantly increasing greatness. At that time the little Juniata very fitly represented the name given and praises of its softly rippling water was sung by many a sweet singer in the long ago, before the needs of the east depleted the hills of their gigantic forest monarchs, leaving scarcely anything but scrub pine and rocks and making a waterway from all hills to swell the volume of the placid river until at times it becomes a mighty torrent, causing death, destruction and devastation to all along its banks.

Men and women of the present day remember with oftentimes a shudder the wonderful stories told by their grandparents when as children they surrounded the home fireside of the great floods of the forties and fifties, designated as the "pumpkin flood" of a certain year, or the spring freshet of the year—"when I was a boy," as grandpa would put it, and with what attention the boys and girls of that day, who are now the grandparents, would listen of the narrow escapes made by John Jones or Sarah Smith from the angry waters of a certain year which brought the high water mark to a point it had never before attained, and while grandpa was at all times considered authority when questions were to be decided requiring knowledge and experience, yet the flood stories seemed to the youthful audience, to say the least somewhat large. Scarcely a man or a woman now in middle life but who can recall the time when flood stories as related by parents and grandparents did not to them seem entirely too large to fit the size of our beautiful quietly-flowing river. Much allowance, as a rule, is made for the memory of grandpas as they relate their experience of fifty or sixty years ago and all will agree that it is right that such allowances should be made, none, however, who have crossed the line of middle life will be found unwilling to admit that what to their young minds looked like an impossibility, as told by their aged relatives, have frequently been so far surpassed by reality as to completely disburse their minds as to the seeming unreliable narratives of their forefathers.

The flood of 1889 was a record breaker. All residents along the river will ever remember that greatest of floods in this section, doubtless as the years roll on, when the men and women of to-day will have grown into the old folks of the future and have earned the right to rest by the firesides of the youth of the present day and relate to future generations the stirring events as enacted all through the valley that memorable June day, the youngsters will demonstrate the old adage that history repeats itself and they in turn will look their doubts as to the authenticity of the incident as told by grandpa.

The disaster at Johnstown caused by the breaking of the South Fork dam was of such direful consequence as to completely overshadow the effect of the high water on the eastern slope of the Allegheny mountains. Had not this been the case the flood of '89, which swept through the beautiful Juniata valley, would have stood out in bass-relief against past events and especially riveted on the minds of all who come in contact with its effect. As it is the former disaster leads in the minds of all and the year of the Johnstown flood is referred to by conversationists who wish to remind their hearers of the flood of '89. The many narrow escapes, the many homes that were destroyed and property which vanished as a dream, in a night, will ever keep that flood fresh in the memory of at least those who suffered directly from it.

The many streams which are tributaries to the river are important factors in a time of high water. The hills having been denuded of all large timber, at least in many sections, causes the water to rush rapidly to the low lands of the various valleys and hurry to the river. In every county through which the river passes much damage was done by this flood. Each village has its particular lot of incidents and all would form a most wonderful collection of facts if they could be put together, facts that would in a large degree overshadow the realm of fiction and verify another adage familiar to all, that facts go ahead of fancy. About two miles from a well known village in one of our centrally located counties, through which the famous little Juniata wends its placid course, lived an old couple by name of—we will say Brown. The years had come and gone in rapid succession, as years are wont to do. The Browns had, like thousands of other residents of their county, seen the river rise suddenly. The old folks had raised a family of children who, like the years, had gone and they were living alone in a small but comfortable little dwelling on the side of one of the tributaries of the Juniata, as before mentioned about two miles from the village of ——. The creek which passed through their land was a beautiful stream of water, wending its way down the valley to the village and into the river, being made use of by a number of flour mills and machine shop and kept in proper bounds where it passed through the village by stone arches across the roadways which connected the east and west sides of the town. The eastern side was somewhat lower than the west and the creek would often times, when water was plentiful, spread itself over that portion of the village but never was it known to get high enough to get over the stone arches or to completely cover the aqueduct which conveyed the canal across it—at most times a quiet stream of water. However, this was the time which was to break all records and start a new era in flood stories. On either side of the creek as it passed through the village was built manufacturing establishments of various kinds and near the river the remains of a one time busy iron furnace, now almost obliterated from view but at that time somewhat in repair, the volume of water backing from the river entirely surrounded the remains of the furnace and its great piles of refuse which stood out in such a manner as to almost scoff the idea of a flood hiding it from sight. Two iron bridges spanned the river fifty feet above the water connecting the township with the village, one being a railroad bridge and both entirely too high to be reached by the waters, at least so far as the past had demonstrated.

These details are given in order that the reader may be able to follow the Browns in their perilous journey from their once quiet hillside home far back from the peaceful but now angry Juniata. Rain, rain, rain—how unceasingly the rain poured down now in sheet-like showers completely shutting out from view nearby objects. Now seemingly slacking somewhat only to come with more force and all the time a constant pour-down of liquid atmosphere. The oldest residents of the valley soon began to predict a flood such as never was seen and those near the river made frequent trips to the water's edge to see the effect of so much rainfall. The Browns gave no thought to the water question. Why should they, away from all danger so far as the water was concerned? The creek, of course, made a little more noise in its mad rush to get to where it would swell the already fast-increasing torrent of the once placid river. Mr. Brown had taken the precaution to prepare for the damp evening which so much rain produced and a cheerful wood fire crackled in the old fashioned stove while he and his good wife listened to the anything but gentle pattering of the raindrops and conversation turned to the river, not that they felt any fear for themselves from the high water but they had a son employed by the railroad who lived a few miles below the village at a small settlement where a number of employees lived. The location was one of great beauty at time of low water and indeed is well known as one of the most picturesque points on the Pennsylvania railroad but on account of the mountains being very high at this point and coming down precipitately to the river little room is left for the increase of the volume of water that must find its way east between the two mountains. A dam crosses the river at or near where the son lived and during proper season the locality has quite a reputation as a fishing ground. Bass in large numbers are taken by fishermen and if the writer wished to diverge some fish stories could be related that would awaken the interest of our Isaac Waltons. Suffice to say the dam at this time was something beyond imagination, closely imitating the Niagara rapids and whirlpool.

Mr. Brown and his good wife prepared early to retire. Rainy nights are said to be good for sleeping. The old folks took a last look from the door of their humble abode out into what seemed to them the blackest and most dreary night they had ever seen, little thinking that before the break of day their experience would stamp the night indelibly on not only their memories but on the minds of the whole country, becoming a veritable red letter time in history of high water. As they were about to close the door, "Sport," their one domestic animal came up the steps in front of the door and by his action made it plain that he wanted to enjoy the night inside of the house. "Sport" was not an attractive dog to look at, indeed most people, except his owners would pronounce him decidedly ugly, but he had been a member of the Brown family for several years. The boys had romped with him—and who can place a value on the affection of a boy for his dog, and the loyalty returned by the animal is oftentimes food for serious thought. Since the boys had left home, "Sport" seemed to fully understand that his position—that of watchman—was of very considerable importance and only those who know the worth of a faithful dog can realize the friendship existing between this old couple and their canine protector. Mrs. Brown at once consented to allow "Sport," to remain in the kitchen where she spread a piece of old carpet for his comfort, which he needed no pressing invitation to accept. As he was damp and the heat from the cheerful fire was quite enticing to his dogship; the stairway was near the stove with a door at head of the stairs but none at the bottom.

Leaving their faithful dog to pleasant rest, the old folks were soon in dreamland. Some time after midnight the good wife awoke and hearing the rain still pouring down, her thoughts reverted to her son and as all good mothers do she began to worry about his safety. As she quietly lay wondering if perchance the river had raised sufficiently to cause him trouble little thinking that if it had the back water would be dangerous even to them in their seeming safety, a peculiar noise against the door at top of the stairs at the far end of a small hall leading into the room occupied by her and her husband attracted her attention. The old fashion wooden latch was worked and her door creaked as if someone was pushing it. She was not a nervous woman but the stillness of the midnight hour, the constant dropping of the rain and the dull roar of the creek, all combined made a weird-like sound. Not willing to unnecessarily alarm her companion, she listened and again heard a scraping at the hall door, and when she had decided to call her husband her fear was allayed by hearing the familiar bark of "Sport"—familiar, yet with a pathos unknown heretofore and in the dense darknes of their humble abode that bark conveyed to the old people's mind more than words can tell, or than they could express when speaking of it. "Sport" was a dog that knew just where his place was and was never known to diverge from the path of duty. When he found the water coming into the lower story of his master's home he did not hesitate to use his best efforts to communicate the danger to those who were his friends. His mistress knew at once that when "Sport" found it necessary to demand admittance to his master's bed chamber there was good reason for alarm and she immediately awoke her husband. To her astonishment she stepped in water at her bedside as she attempted to go to open the door to allow faithful "Sport" to explain in his own way this unusual manner of awakening his friends.

A light having been made to the dismay of the old couple, they found an inch of water on their second floor. The home was an old fashion log house of two stories. The first story was higher than the second, that is the height of ceiling was greater than the upper one. The rafters had been hewn with the ax, as indeed had the material for the whole structure, the logs being notched together, chunked and daubed in style familiar in the long ago. The floor of the second story formed the ceiling of the first, all being substantially joined together, which was very fortunate for the occupants under the circumstances. Mr. Brown at once opened a window toward the creek which was never before known to be high enough to reach even their door step and was confronted with a solid body of water as far as the feeble rays of their lamp would penetrate into the dense blackness of that maddening scene. While they stood a moment dazed by the awful danger and the realization of their helpless condition the house moved several feet. The old lady clung to her life partner, expecting every moment to find themselves at the mercy of the raging flood. Something heavy coming down the creek had struck one corner of their abode and caused it to leave the foundation, but it settled back again for a time. Mr. Brown soon discovered that the water was rapidly rising and it would be necessary for them to make some provision to get higher, but momentarily he expected the house to go to pieces. However, he concluded to go into a small loft over the sleeping apartments and thus escape the unpleasantness of standing in the water, so up the narrow stairway the old couple climbed, having hurriedly gathered together some clothing and trying in a bewildered way to get themselves dressed. "Sport" was alongside of his aged friends seeming to understnd that their interests were identical with his, and to say that the presence of their faithful dog in the close quarters in which they found themselves was a comfort to our now thoroughly frightened friends would not express the thougets of his master.

The loft into which they went had no opening to the roof, but at the end of the house there was a small window about two and one-half feet high by two feet wide. From this window a man could reach the edge of the roof. In dry weather a climb from this narrow opening would be a difficult undertaking. With every shingle wet and slippy from the constant rain, it was not to be considered, and it is doubtful if Mr. Brown would have attempted to gain the roof of his now dangerous abode had not the building given a sudden lurch and swung far out into the stream, drifting with the current they knew not where. Who can imagine the feelings of this old couple penned in a loft of an old log building, no living creature near except their faithful dog. Rushing at what seemed a tremendous speed down—down with the swiftness of a bird—now seemingly making a stop and swinging around, every motion speaking more plainly than words to the captives, suggesting the awful calamity that would befall them if their floating home should strike some other solid body. The husband had retained the hand of his partner and more was said through the medium of their hands than all the voice could convey. Words are not at command to portray the situation. The roar of the angry water and the ceaseless downpour of the rain on the roof now so close to them made conversation an impossibility. The roof, whispered the old man in the ear of his now nearly fainting companion, and he blindly groped his way to the opening at rear of the small loft, now bumping against the rafters or stumbling over the many obstacles on the rough floor, all of which seemed determined to prevent their finding even so small an escape as the two-foot window. Once they succeeded in getting to the place a new difficulty awaited them. The window was nailed in and on account of the dense darkness (having had to abandon the lamp in their sudden flight to the loft) it was with the greatest difficulty that the window was removed from the frame. Only desperation can explain how it was finally got out and after a hurried consultation the husband climbed out on the roof. The reader may try his hand at picturing the scene. Words cannot picture such surroundings. The husband leaving his aged wife to risk all in an attempt of this kind, expecting each moment the house to go to pieces in the merciless water or that the protector and life companion should be whirled off the slippery roof into the angry torrent and be swept away to death, leaving his aged partner alone in the loft to meet as bad if not a worse fate, as the building was torn asunder by striking some obstruction.

Facts! facts! Who among you can depict such a reality, for this is not fiction, only a reminiscence of the great flood of '89 in our now peaceful Juniata valley. I hear in the years to come, "Now grandpa, did it really happen, or is it a make-believe story?" "No, child, no, it's a fact. Your father was a boy. It's a long time ago. No such floods now as was in those days," and grandpa nods and dreams of the long ago and of the greatest flood since the time of Noah.

Mr. Brown, with superhuman efforts, managed to get on the roof and drew his wife after him. Before the good wife was taken from her dangerous situation, the faithful "Sport" was hauled out and showed gratitude for being remembered by barking loudly, even at the rish of being overbalanced by his own bark, and plunged into what would undoubtedly have been his watery grave. The method made use of by the old man in his perilous task cannot be given because he himself in conversation afterwards could scarcely make it plain. They succeeded in getting on the comb of the roof and in the position were whirled through the now flooded streets of the village on the banks of the Juniata.

Through between the great manufacturing establishments, over stone arches, far out into the seething torrents of the once quiet stream—all was dark, rain continued to fall, beating piteously on the bare heads of the aged pair as they clung to their dangerous seat. Soon after their madly plunging craft reached the river, the grey streaks of dawn appeared over the mountain steep. In the uncertain light of that awful hour the voyagers discovered that they were passing through what is known as one of the famous narrows on the P. R. R. and would soon come to a dam, over which they knew their craft must make a plunge, which to their minds meant certain destruction. Then burst upon their minds the fact that their boy was living near the dam, if perchance he was not like themselves a victim to this awful flood. Onward rushed the floating death-trap. Nearer and nearer they came to what in the dim light of approaching day seemed to the aged travelers the end of their earthly pilgrimage. The mother, with eyes in the direction of where her loved son might be. On the banks a crowd of men and women, all intent on viewing the destructions being made. Among those on the shore out of harm's way was the son little thinking of what was to pass before him like a flash-light picture. The mother and father at once made what noise they could with their feeble voices and by motions made known to those on the shore their condition. Talk of wireless telegraphy and the power of unseen atmospheric agencies, the wave of that mother's hand as her aged form was outlined in the misty dawn conveyed to her boy the awful reality of his parents' situation. One hundred feet above the boiling, plunging, seething waters of the dam let us draw the curtain. Words fail to depict the reality of this scene, the bare facts, however, remain. The house went over the dam; the old folks and their dog retained their positions; the son with others went by handcar on the railroad to the next station east and many were the willing rescuers who volunteered to help save the old folks. Soon as the house got that far down the river, the handcar having been pushed at such a rapid speed as to gain a couple miles on the river's speed, boats were at once got in readiness and when the homestead came in sight the voyagers were seemingly more comfortably seated, but still in perilous positions. Their craft swung of its own accord into a somewhat quiet part on the north side of the river, just west of the busy railroad town of ——. The Browns were taken from their housetop and the writer had the pleasure of conversing with them a few days after.

Those of the readers who believe in luck can apply their doctrine to this case, and those who think what is to be will be can stick a pin in here for their belief. The old lady and her companion gave their heartfelt thanks to the power which ruled the elements, and while causing destruction to all around had brought them safely through what at that time seemed certain death. Their house, after they were taken off, moved out into the current and floated a few hundred feet down the river when the roof collapsed and the whole structure went to pieces

If you think you can buy that dog, try it. He has a high water mark record. The flood of '47 was great, that of '56 was immense but the flood of '89 was the record breaker. And the grandpas can draw it strong without fear of being successfully contradicted by the smart young man who is always in presence when persons well up in years find time to tell flood, bear or wildcat stories.

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